BOMBAY COURIER.

AUSPICIO·REGIS·ET·SENATUS·ANGLIÆ

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1818. [NUMBER 1329.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the General Treasury is now open for the receipt of Cash for Treasury Bills, for any sum in even hundreds of not less than Five hundred Rupees, bearing interest for twelve months certain at the rate of three quarters per cent per month, and payable, both Principal and Interest, either in Cash at the General Treasury, at the option of the holder, or by Bills to be drawn on the Honorable the Court of Directors, payable twelve months after date, and at the Exchange of two Shillings and six pence the Bombay Rupee, with liberty to the said Court of Directors to postpone the payment of the said Bills of Exchange, for the further term of one, two, or three years; interest to be paid for such protracted period half yearly, at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
11TH FEBRUARY 1818.

શરકારી•જાહીર•ખબર•થાએ

એ વીજે•તીજોરીનાં•બીલ•રૂપીઆ ૫૦૦ થી•ઓછા•નહી•એવા•પુરો•પુર•શેકડાનાં•બીલ•બાર•મહીનાંનાં•મુદતનાં પરત•રૂપીઆ ૧૦૦ નુ•વીઆજ•ટકા ૦।।। લખે•આપે•તે•વીઆજ•તથા•મુદલ•એવજ•જે•ધણી•પાશે•બીલ•હશે•તે • ધણીનો•મરજી•પરમાંણે•જનરેલ•તીજોરી•એટલે•ખજાનાંમાંથી•આપશે•અથવા•શ્રી•વીલાએત•મધે•શરકાર•કંમપેની•ઉપર•કુડીઓ•કુડાવણ•મુમબઇ•રૂપીઆ ૧ ની શીલીંગ ૨ ને•પેની ૬ પરમાંણે•લખાતે•તેરીખથી ૧૨ મહીને•પગાર• થાએ•એવી•કુડીઓ•આપશે•ને•તે• કુડીઓનો•એવજ•શરકાર•કંમપેનીની•મરજી • હોએતો•તે•કરતાં•વધુ•વરશ ૧ તથા ૨ તથા ૩ શુધી•એવજ•આપવુ•તહુબ•રાખશે•પંણ•જે•મુદત•શુધી•નાંણુ•આપવા તહુબ•રાખશે•તાંહાં•શુધી•તે•એવજનુ વીઆજ•શાલ•બાદ•ટકા ૫ પરમાંણે • છ•છ•મહીને•આપતા•જશે•એ•પરમાંણે તીજોરીવાં•બીલનો•એવજ•લેવા•શારૂ•હુમણાં•તીજોરી•ઉઘાડી છે—તા• ૧૧ મી ફેબરવારી•શંને ૧૮૧૮ અંગરેજી ❀

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. &c. Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence.

श्री

भरमऊीक्याणीरढघरघेभे

ढेऊीणेतीमेगीचीबीठे पाचभे ढ्याचेघतंमणीढेऊीपुमे पुर ठेमड्याचीघीठे घञमणीन्याचे ऊघःतेचीत्याभप्याणघर ठेमड्या भघरमघसढठे ।।। प्रसवेठेतीव तेप्याण पऊीघठेवणहोण्डी क्या पाऊीघीवछठेवत्याचेमणी प्रसणे णणंञवतीमेगीऊण णगघःठेतीव मीक्वपीमठेतमछेभरमर मंढनी परक्वंड्याक्वंडापणऊीघर्य रुढ्या ठेमत्याचेऊीतुंग २ पढेणंभ ६ प्रसणेतेरहेपाभेणं घञमणीन्या नेढगारघेतठेशाठेतीव पत्याक्वं ड्याचाठेपण भचमर मंढनीचेम णी क्वभव्याभघपणीठेम ठेंनमी क्व तीणंपशी ठेणीणंचेतीव ढरंऊी णेपडीऊीघतढठेतेठेपणठेणीण चे तीवतीपाचेतीत्याठेपमचे प्याण भाजघठठमे ९ प्रसणेभाघमणी न्यानेठेतमतीवयाप्रसणे तीमेगी चेघीमचाठेपणघ्यापयामगीताघ ठुतीमेगी नेचडीघठे ताऊीढे ११ सठेमेघीपऊीभण १८१८ ईभपी

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence.

Government Advertise ment.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT on Wednesday the 25th of this month will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the PORT OF BASSEIN in the Concan, on the Hon'ble Company's account, several PATTAMARS and other COUNTRY CRAFT, late the property of the Marhatta Government, together with a quantity of old stores pertaining thereto.

2d The vessels above mentioned will be sold, as they now lie on the Bunder of Bassein, and the Purchaser or Purchasers thereof will be expected to remove them from thence, within fourteen days from the day of sale; in default of which, the craft not taken away will be resold at the risk and expence of the first purchasers.

3d Any persons desirous of knowing further particulars regarding the craft in question may be furnished therewith on application at the office of the Superintendent of marine at Bombay.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE
3d February 1818.

श्री

भचमऊीक्याणीरढघरघेभे

ढेऊीणे मीतेमढतेमञ्या पघ भठीगापऊीघेडमी ढेशणीमञ ऊीभचमरचीघेती तीभर्प ऊीणे भासणछीधाप्रांतमेमणं णणीरप भईचेघंभञतं घीघपऊी ताऊीढे २९ घ्याचमणीन्यात पीघडे घ ञणमसनं भचमरचेणीशोघी पी मतुमतीव

क्याप्रसणेगवघतेघठपभईचे घंभञतघठेत तणीच पीमतु म तीवतीढेऊीघघञणीपीमऊीचे णी पभापाभेणं चपघऊीपभंत तेछु णंघेणीणमपी मणीतरणीगवघतेणं नेतुघभतीव तीपुन्छपीमेणं त्या भढेचं ऊीमभानीठेईवतीप्रधंम ढेरेणीघञपाभेणंचेतऊमईव

मेणीघेडमत्याचा मणऊीमरघ पाढीभपीत्तरमछीमंक्वपे म्पपु णंच्याघतवभेवत्याणेणं णीरे ऊीघ ईठेढीवमगीणं छीढंगीतंडेंठ म्प भाणेघंभरमत्तर याचे घञीभातं मणीणपीच्यापव्याभभागतीवताऊी ढे ३ सठेमेघीपऊीभणं १८१८ ईभपी

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the ASSESSOR'S BOOKS of ASSESSMENT for the year 1818-19 upon the Houses within the Limits of the Town will lie open to the public inspection at the Assessment Collector's Office for one month from this date; during which period and no longer, appeals will be received.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

Bombay, 13th February 1818.

જાહેર ખબર

આ લખેઆથી ખબર આપીએછેજે શ્રી મુમબઇ શેહેરની હદમાંનાં ઘરોનાં ટાકશ બાબત શંને ૧૮૧૮ તથા ૧૮૧૯ નુ દફતર મીશાતર નોટંન શાહેબ જે હાલ ટાકશનાં પઇશા વશુલ કરેછે તેને હાંરીશમાં ઉઘાડુ રાખુછે આજ દંનથી માશ ૧ એક શુધી જેકોઇને તપાશવું હોએતો તાંહાં જઇને તપાશે ને એ બાબે પોતાંનો અરજ કરવો હોએતો તે મુદતમાં કરે મુદત પછે શાંભલવાનો નહી—તા• ૧૩ મી ફેબરવારી શંને ૧૮૧૮ અંગરેજી ❀

બી•નોટંન
પીશ•જશતીશનાં•કબારક

श्री

क्याणीरढघर

घ्यातुघीण्यापसण ढघरमम पीमी ऊीघर्यशेघरच्याघठीतव्या पञच्यावमभापघतभणं १८१८ प १८१७ भाचीघप्रतरें मीत्तरमे ठणभाठेघमेभंप्रत वमभा चेढेभे पछीवमगीतो त्याच्याघञीभंतणी घडीठेपतुंघठेत घणपाछी ण म णीम १ ढठेंतेक्याप्रेषघभ तपाभा यांचीघभेव त्याणेतेढेमणीणतपा भांपी घणीच्याघघत घढम घ णनिञयाचाघभमतर तीतम्यांत मञप ऊीघतञाव्यापर ढेमीणा रमणी ताऊीढे १३ मेघीपऊी भणं १८१८ ईग्रेणी

घी. मेठणं
पीभ णत्तीभ मञमे

A CARD.

MR. MCVEIGH begs to acquaint his Friends, particularly those Parents and Guardians who have patronized him for the last seven years, and the public in general, that he has lately removed his Seminary from Nesbit Lane, to that large and spacious house in Rampart Row, occupied for many years by the late WILLIAM KENNEDY, Esq. of the Recorder's Court. He returns his sincere thanks for the preference given to his school, and hopes by his unremitting attention to deserve a continuance of it.

Bombay 14th Feb. 1818.

Messrs. Norris & Co.

INFORM the Public they will draw authorized **BILLS** of **EXCHANGE** upon Houses of the first consideration in England on the following terms:

30 Days' Sight	2-3 per Rupee.	
60 Days'	Do. 2-4	Do.
90 Days'	Do. 2-5	Do.
6 Months'	Do. 2-6	Do.
12 Months'	Do. 2-7	Do.

Forbes's Street, 14th February 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. PUGH and **BREITHAUPT** have the pleasure to notify to the public that Mr. **PARRY** has resumed his interest and responsibility in their establishment; which, from this date, will be conducted under the designation of **PARRY, PUGH & BREITHAUPT.**

Madras, January 1st 1818.

SALES BY AUCTION

On **TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY** next,

THE 17TH AND 18TH INST.

THE SALES WILL BE HELD AS USUAL

AT

LOUGHLIN & HUNT'S

AUCTION ROOMS.

Bombay 14th Feb. 1818.

FOR PRIVATE SALE

A GREY Arab Saddle Horse 4½ years old and about 14 Hands high. For particulars please enquire at **LOUGHLIN** and **HUNT'S** Commission Room.

Bombay 14th Feb. 1818.

THE SHIP

JESSY,

CAPT. LANDALE,

WILL Sail the latter end of this month for Bassorah and Bushire, and will touch at the intermediate Ports.—For Freight apply to Captain Landale at Nesbitt's Row No. 1, or Sir Roger D' Faria's Office.

Bombay, 14th February 1818.

જાહિર•ખબર

વાહાંણ•એક•નામે•જેશી•કપતાંન•લાંડેલ•બશરે•તથા•અબુશેર•આગે•મહીનાંનાં•છેલા•દારામાં•ઉપરી•જશે•અને રશાતામાં•બંદર•ફરશે•જે•ઘણી•નોલ•ચડાવણારાએ•નીશબત•વાલી•ગાલીમાં•નંમબર ૧ વાલા•ગેહેરમાં•કપતાંન•લાંડેલ•રેહેચ•તે•ઘણીને•અથવા•શર•રોજર•દે•ફેરીઆની•કારીશમાં•ગામેઆથી માલુમ•પડશે ❋

તા•૧૩ મી•ફેબરવારી ૧૮૧૮

FOR ENGLAND,

TO Sail on the 15th of March next, the good Ship, **ADAMANT**, Captain J. Hutchinson. Has good accommodations for passengers, apply to the Commander on board, or at Messrs. Remington, Crawford, & Co's.

Bombay 13th February 1818.

LOTTERY

FOR 12,000 RUPEES,

OF new Jewellery, valuable Gold, Silver and Gilt Watches, Pieces of Europe Jaconet Cambrics and Cambric Nets for Ladie's dresses, Pieces of superfine Long Cloth, and other valuable articles.

The Scheme of the above Lottery, and the Prizes may be seen at **LOUGHLIN AND HUNT'S** Commission Room, every day from 10 o'olock in the morning, until 4 in the afternoon, Sunday excepted.

Bombay 14th Feb. 1818.

Eduljee Cursetjee,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On **MONDAY** next, the 17th Instant,

AT HIS ROOMS

IN MEADOWS STREET,

TO CLOSE A CONCERN,

A NUMBER of handsome prints, some varnished and some glazed, in handsome gilt frames; likewise a number of Paint boxes, Drawing paper, pencils &c. and a few valuable Books, amongst which are the History of Westminster abbey, Oxford and Cambridge University, British Sports, Ackermans Repository of Arts &c. &c. &c.

Catalogues will be distributed previous to the day of sale.

Bombay 14th February 1818.

Eduljee Cursetjee

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On **MONDAY** next the 17th instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

FOUR couple of Hounds, lately imported; a Shegrampoo, Horse and Harness; a handsome young Arab saddle horse.

On Tuesday the 18th instant will be sold some articles of household Furniture, China, Glass and Earthen ware, the wearing apparel and effects of an officer deceased &c. &c. &c.

Bombay 14th Feb. 1818.

FOR SALE.

At Limjee Bickajee Sons & Co's.

A HANDSOME Breakfast set of Bengal made Silver plate, for prime cost; also some Silver Spoons &c.

Bombay 14th Feb. 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On **SATURDAY** next the 21st inst.

A SPOT of ground (subject to the lease granted by the late **BAPPOOJEE SHAMJEE** Purvoe to the late **WOOMBERJEE** Bhoosary for building a Range of Houses), situate at the market road without the Town Walls, measuring 120 feet or thereabout; the property now belonging to **JAGANATH ROW**, the heir and representative of the late **CASSIBOY** widow of **HURBAJEE** Purvoe, to pay off a debt due to **AMBAJEE SEEWAJEE** Purvoe, the mortgager thereof.

Bombay 14th Feb. 1818.

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE,

*In the Goods of Cornet **JAMES PATCH**, late in His Majesty's seventeenth Regt. of Light Dragoons, deceased.*

APPLICATION hath been this day made to this Hon'ble Court that Letters of Administration in the above Goods may be granted to Samuel Ward Watson, a Lieutenant in His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Light Dragoons as the Guardian of Mrs. Jane Patch.—Dated the 12th Feb. 1818.

MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Probate of the last Will and Testament of **JAMES LITHGOW** Esq. late a Lieut. Colonel in the Service of the Honorable United East India Company on their Military Establishment at Bombay, deceased, being committed by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to Mr. **WILLIAM KING**, one of the Executors in the said Will named, reserving the right of the other Executors, Messrs. **PANTON** and **HOUGHES** therein named, when they shall appear and apply for the same, all persons who are indebted to the Estate are desired to pay the amount to the said Executor Mr. **WILLIAM KING** without delay, and all Persons who have Claims thereon are requested to send the same to the office of Mr. T W. **BROWNE**, Proctor for the Executor.

Bombay, 14th February 1818.

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

*In the Goods of **ARCHIBALD FRASER**, late a Lieutenant in the Military service of the Hon'ble East India Company on their Bombay establishment, deceased.*

APPLICATION hath been this day made to this Honorable Court that Letters of Administration in the above Goods may be granted to Messrs. Shotton Malcolm & Company as creditors on the Estate of the said deceased.—

Bombay the 12th Feb. 1818.

MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made, to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration, of all and singular the goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of Lieutenant **CAREY ARNELL**, late in the Honourable East India Company's Marine Service, on this establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of said Court (Mr. **RICHARD WOODHOUSE**).

Bombay 7th Feb. 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION has made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of Mr. **GEORGE BRODY**, late a midshipman in the Honourable East India Company's Marine Service, on this establisment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. **RICHARD WOODHOUSE**).

Bombay 7th Feb. 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6TH FEBRUARY. 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to sanction a reward of two rupees for each Grenadier, and one rupee for each Battalion recruit, to the bringers of recruits until, the corps are completed, the same to be paid when the recruit has passed two musters.

The Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Paragraph of the Hon'ble Court's Letter dated the 3d July 1817.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 3d July 1817.

PARA 4th.—Lieutenant Samuel Bertie Ambrose, has our permission to return to his rank upon your establishment.

Bombay Castle, 6th February 1818.

Lieutenant Michie, formerly linguist to the 1st Battalion 3d Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed linguist of the 2d Regiment of light cavalry from the 1st instant.

Bombay Castle, 7th February 1818.

Although the 2d Battalion of the 1st Regiment of native infantry, is at present detached from the immediate controul of this Government, yet as it forms a part of the Bombay army, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council feels it a most gratifying duty to publish the following divisional orders issued by Brigadier General Smith, with Captain Staunton's report of the gallant defence made on the 1st instant at Corygaum, against the army of the Paishwa in the presence of his Highness by the detachment under Captain Staunton's command.

Division Orders by Brigadier General Smith, C. B. Camp near Seroor, 7th January 1818.

The commanding officer having received the official accounts of an attack made by the Paishwa's army on a small detachment commanded by Captain Staunton, of the 2d Battalion 1st Regiment Bombay native infantry at the village of Corygaum, has great satisfaction in publishing the particulars for general information, and in holding it up to the force, as one of the most brilliant examples of gallantry and perseverance recorded in our Indian annals.

This detachment, consisting of a detail of Madras Artillery and two six pounders, 1st Battalion native infantry about six hundred strong, and about three hundred Auxiliary horse, the whole under Captain Staunton, marched from Seroor for Poona at 8 P. M. on the 31st December, and reached the heights overlooking Corygaum about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, 1st January, from whence the whole of the Paishwa's army, estimated at 20,000 horse, and several thousand infantry, were discovered in the plain south of the Beema river, Captain Staunton immediately moved upon the village of Corygaum with the intention of occupying it, and had scarcely succeeded in reaching it with his detachment, when he was attacked in the most determined manner by three divisions of the Paishwas's choicest infantry, supported by immense bodies of horse and the fire of two pieces of Artillery; the enemy's troops were stimulated to their utmost exertions by the presence of the Paishwa on a distant height, attended by the principal Mahrattah chiefs, who flattered his Highness with the prospect of witnessing the destruction of the gallant handful of British troops.

The enemy obtained immediate possession of the strongest posts of the village, from which it was found impossible to dislodge them, and possession of the remaining part was most obstinately contested from noon till 9 P. M. during which time almost every pagoda and house had been repeatedly taken and retaken and one of the guns at one time was in possession of the enemy.

Towards the close of the evening, the detachment was placed in the most trying situation, at this period nearly the whole of the artillery men were killed or wounded, and about one third of the infantry and auxiliary horse. The exertions which the European officers had been called upon to make in leading their men to frequent charges with the bayonet had diminished their numbers. Lieut. Chisholm of the artillery and Mr. assistant Surgeon Wingate, 2d Battalion 1st Regiment were killed, and Lieutenants Swanston, Pattinson and Connellon were wounded, leaving only Captain Staunton, and Lieutenant Jones and Mr. assistant Surgeon Wyldie, nearly exhausted, to direct the efforts of the remaining part of the detachment, who were nearly frantic from the want of water, and the almost unparallelled exertions they had made throughout the day without any sort of refreshment, after a fatiguing march of twenty eight miles.

Under cover of the night they were enabled to procure a supply of water, and at 9. P. M. the enemy were forced to abandon the Village, after sustaining an immense loss in killed and wounded.

The British character was nobly supported throughout the whole of this arduous contest; by the European officers, and a small detail of Madras Artillery.

The Medical officers also led on the sepoys to charges with the bayonet, the nature of the contest not admitting of their attending to their professional duties; and in such a struggle, the presence of a single European was of the utmost consequence, and seemed to inspire the native soldiers with the usual confidence of success.

At day light on the 2d the enemy were still in sight but did not renew the attack, although it prevented the troops, whose ammunition was nearly expended, from procuring any supply of provisions.

Captain Stanton however made preparations for moving according to circumstances; and the manner in which that officer availed himself of the few resources which remained to him, after such a conflict, to prosecute his march, and bring away the numerous wounded of his detachment, is highly praise worthy.

The detachment moved during the night of the 2d upon Seroor, which they reached at nine o'clock on the forenoon of the 3d having had no refreshment from the 31st December.

Captain Staunton brought in nearly the whole of the wounded, and both the guns and colors of the Regiment, which the enemy had vainly hoped to present as trophies to the Paishwa.

In concluding these details, the Commanding Officer begs to offer to Captain Stanton and the whole of the European and Native commissioned, and non commissioned officers and privates engaged at Corygaum, his best thanks for their noble exertions, and exemplary patience under every species of privation; which he will not fail to bring to the notice of Government and his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The Commanding Officer deems it proper to record the names of the officers engaged in this brilliant affair.

Madras Artillery Lieut. Chisholm, killed.
Assistant surgeon Wyldie,
2d Bat. 1st Regt. Captain Staunton commanding detachment.
Lieut. and Adjutant Pattinson, wounded, since dead
Lieut. Connellon, wounded.
Lieut. Jones, 10th Regt. doing duty 2d B. 1s Regt.
Assistant Surgeon Wingate, killed.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

Auxiliary Horse, Lieut. Swanston, Madras establishment, wounded.

To

LIEUT. COLONEL FITZSIMON,

Commanding &c. Seroor;

SIR,

I have the honor to report that, in conformity to your instructions, I marched from Seroor at half past 8. P. M. on the 31st Dece. in command of the following detachment, 2d Bat. 1st Regiment about 500, two six pounders, and about 250 Auxiliary horse under Lieut. Swanston. Having proceeded on my way towards Poona, as far as Corygaum, by 10 A. M on the 1st January my further progress was arrested by the appearance (according to information then obtained) of the Paishwa, with a very large army, supposed to be about 20,000 horse and 8000 Infantry, with 2 heavy guns; the whole formed on the opposite side of the river Beeman ready to attack us, I continued my march till I reached the village of Corygaum in which I determined to make a stand, and accordingly took post, selecting commanding situations for our two guns. The enemy perceiving my intention sent 3 different bodies of Arabs, consisting of about 1000 each, under cover of their guns, and supported by large bodies of horse for the same purpose, and I am sorry to say, from their superior information of the nature of the village, succeeded in getting hold of its strongest post; and from which I was unable to dislodge them during the day. We continued incessantly engaged till 9 P. M. when we finally repulsed them.

At day-break on the morning of the 2d; we took possession of the post the enemy had occupied the day before, but they did not attempt to molest us. On the evening of the 2d, despairing of being able to make my way good to Poona, and my men having been 48 hours without food, and no prospect of procuring any in the deserted village we had taken post in, I determined upon the attempt to retreat: and having collected the whole of the wounded, secured the two guns, and one tumbril for moving, I commenced my retreat at 7. P. M. being under the necessity of destroying one empty tumbril, and leaving the camp equipage; under this explanation I trust I shall be deemed justified in the steps I have taken. Our loss has been heavy indeed but not more so than might naturally be expected in a struggle like this, and is as follows; Killed, Lieut. Chisholm, Artillery, Assistant surgeon Wingate, 2d Bat. 1st Regt. N. I Wounded; Lieut. Pattinson 2d Bat. 1st Regt. dangerously wounded.

Lieut. Connellon, } badly, but not dan-
Lieut. Swanston, } gerously.
50 Men killed 2d Battalion 1st Regiment.
12 Ditto ditto Artillery.
62 Killed, auxiliary horse not included.
105 Men wounded 2d Battalion 1st Regt.
8 Ditto Artillery.
113 Wounded: total 175 men: auxiliary horse not included.

In concluding this report I beg to assure you, that it is utterly impossible for me to do justice to the merits and exertions of the European officers, Native commissioned, non commissioned officers, and privates, that I had the honor and good fortune to command on this trying occasion.

I have &c.

(Signed) F. F. STAUNTON,
Capt. 1st N. I.

SEROOR, 3d January 1818,

The Governor in Council entirely concurs in the opinions expressed by the Brigadier General in these general orders, and he cannot in better terms convey his sense of the intrepidity displayed by this detachment than by reciting the observation of the Brigadier General in his official report to the Resident at Poona, that the action of Corygaum was one "of the most brilliant affairs ever achieved "by any army, in which the European and "Native Soldiers displayed the most noble "devotion and most romantic bravery under "the pressure of thirst and hunger, almost "beyond human endurance."

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to convey to Captain Staunton commanding the detachment, to Lieutenants Jones and Connellon, of the 2d Battalion 1st Regiment, and to the native commissioned and non commissioned officers, and privates who survived the late arduous and glorious contest, the thanks of Government for their distinguished services on that occasion.

The Governor in Council, laments that so splendid a triumph should have been attended with so severe a loss as that shewn in the return of the killed and wounded, though considering the great disparity of numbers, the ength of the contest, the fatigues and privaions of the detachment, it is to be wondered he loss was not more severe.

The Governor in Council desirous of con erring on this Corps some signal mark of the vor and approbation of the Government directs that the 2d Battalion of the 1st Regt. be placed on the same distinguished footing as the 1st Battalion, which has, for many years in consideration, of its gallant services, been designated the Grenadier Battalion, and that the two Battalions be henceforth called the 1st or Grenadier Regiment:—

Korygaum, the scene of its late exploit, is to be inscribed on the colours of the 2d Battalion of the Grenadiers, and on the appointments of the officers and men, in addition to any other which may have been heretofore granted.

The Commander in Chief is requested to obtain correct returns of the Widows and Children of the several Native officers and Soldiers killed in action, or who have since died of their wounds, in order that they may be provided for under the Established Regulations of Government.

Bombay Castle, 7th February 1818.

The following appointments are ordered to take place.

ORDNANCE DEPT.

Sub Conductor Wm. Ginness, to be Conductor vice Rodgers, Pensioned, — Date of Rank 7th January 1818.

Sub Conductor Wm. Davies, to be Conductor vice Molyson, gone to Europe,—do. do. 19th do. do.

Serjeant Major D. Carrol, of the Horse Artillery to be Conductor vice Gardiner, Pensioned,—do. do. 21st do. do.

Bombay Castle, 9th February 1818.

Adverting to the manner which charges in the Intelligence Dept have hitherto been passed, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Bills be sent in monthly and discharged, but that they be not considered as finally passed until the officer prefers a general account of the disbursements of the year in the Intelligence Department, verified on Oath before the Chief Magistrate of the Station.

Bombay Castle, 9th February 1818.

Lieutenant J. B. Seely, Adjutant of the Invalid Battalion, is allowed a furlough to Sea on sick certificate for a period of six months from the date of his Embarkation.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble
the Governor in Council
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

CORRESPONDENTS.

We feel highly indebted to our correspondent for his information from the Concan, which we hope he will continue to favor us with.

"Chrononotonthologus" may appear with some propriety at the next masquerade, and prefer his suit in person; we cannot assist him.

THE

COURIER,

FEBRUARY 14. 1818.

By letters received from the Persian Gulph (by *His Majesty's ship* Challenger*), we learn that Ibrahim Pacha has followed up successfully the defeat he gave to the Wahabee troops under their chief Abdulla bin Soud, at Mauwiah. In our paper of the 12th July last we noticed this action; the subsequent accounts state, that after this defeat, Ibrahim Pacha laid seige to Ras, and having compelled its inhabitants to surrender, he instantly distroyed the fortifications. On receiving intelligence of which, the Wahabee chief, Abdulla bin Soud, threw reinforcements into Onissa and having furnished it with stores and provisions sufficient to stand a siege, he moved to Boridah. Immediately after the surrender of Ras, the Turkish General marched against Onissa and instantly commenced his attack on it. A powder magazine having accidently blown up and destroyed a great number of the Wahabee troops, the place was forced to surrender; and Ibrabim Pacha took possession of it, placing a strong garrison in the fort and repairing its fortifications. The capture of Onissa compelled Abdulla to evacuate Boridah and proceed to Deriah, which place he has strengthened by every means in his power. The tribe of Zelfie Arabs, the inhabitants of Boridah, and the whole province of Kasime have submitted to the Turkish power. The latest reports state the Wahabee chief was beseiged in Deriah by Ibrahim Pacha, and that the greatest part of the Nizd Arabs had revolted from Abdulla bin Sood; who is now so hard pushed, that if Ibrahim Pacha vigorously follows up his successes, the power of this extraordinary sect, on the land, will be extinguished.

On the sea, it seems they still are in considerable force: our advices state that a fleet of 25 sail of large bugalahs and dows, and 15 sail of battillas had entered the harbour of Assetoo, and having captured five large bugalahs with cargoes on board valued at three lacs of rupees, they had murdered their crews. After remaining 12 days at Assetoo, the Joasemee fleet sailed to Khangoon; after remaining off that place a day and a night, finding it was fully prepared to receive them, they weighed, stood to the northward, and came to anchor off Daire. Having landed here and destroyed about 150 date trees, a smart action took place between them and the people of Daire; the latter succeeded in driving the pirates to their boats, killing 5 men on the beach. On the part of the Daireans only one man was killed and one wounded. The Joasemees on reaching their vessels, weighed anchor and again stood to the northward; giving out that they meant to attack Bushire and Bussora. The Governor of the former place was making preparations to resist them, having ordered in 1000 Turkish troops from the surrounding villages to reinforce his garrison.

Letters from Bushire announce the death, at Shiraz on the 2d December last, of Jater Ali Khan. He was the son of the late Hossein Ali Khan, Nawaub of Masalipatam, and well known for his hospitality to all the English travelling through that part of the country in which he had for many years taken up his residence.

The society for promoting the education of the poor, held their annual general meeting on Monday last, Henry Meriton Esq. being in the chair. The proceedings of the last year were reported by the managing committee, and it is with the sincerest pleasure we therein notice the benevolent, active and very successful exertions of this most interesting and important society.

During the last year nearly 150 children of both sexes have been maintained and clothed, and placed in a way of acquiring a religious and useful education. Neither is it to the presidency alone the attentions of the society have been paid. A school at Surat, and another at Tannah have been formed under its patronage; and from the extended influence and assistance of the society, the most beneficial results may reasonably be expected.

The society has now existed three years, and "to the benevolence of individuals alone" (says the report now in our press), "is the society indebted during that period for its principal support and for the very handsome sum of more than 50,000 rupees."

The institution of this society, and the support it has received, are indeed highly creditable to the settlement, and whilst we rejoice in its continued success and popularity, we cannot refrain from recording the unanimity which prevails in its management, and the parental care and solicitude shewn to the objects of its concern. Amongst the votes of thanks to the office bearers and others who have exerted themselves in its behalf, we were peculiarly gratified at the very handsome manner in which the meeting expressed its high sense of the zeal and attention of the *Lady* Patroness and Directresses; which sentiments it was resolved should be communicated to them in person by the chairman.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 27th December, and Madras papers to the 13th January. They contain no important news, we have however made our usual extracts from them of domestic and shipping intelligence, with the most interesting paragraphs. We observe with regret that the disturbances in the interior of Ceylon are not yet quelled, the Malabar pretender to the Candian throne continuing to baffle the pursuit of him. We refer to our subsequent colums for the latest details of the operations against him.

We are informed by a correspondent that "the Band-master of the 2d Battalion 1st Regiment, soon after the battle Corygaum, being called upon to play the overture of Badjazet, replied, what the overturn of Badjerow? that I will play with pleasure."

Yesterday the Honorable Company's Ship Ernaad arrived here with a detachment of H. M.'s 89th regiment of foot consisting of sixteen officers and 404 rank and file under the command of Major Hall, from Quilon. The detachment will proceed immediately by boats to Panwell.

PASSENGERS.

Mr. & Mrs. Babington & three children.

Captain Strover, Bombay Artillery.

We are requested to communicate to the amateurs of the Turf, that Mr. Remington's cup, value 100 guineas, is to be run for, by Maiden horses, at the first meeting of next season: Heats, two miles, and weight 9 stone: English horses excluded.

As this cup is presented to the Turf by a gentleman, who was always a zealous and liberal promoter of the races at this place, we trust that it will be very keenly contested; and it is thus early announced, principally with a view of affording ample time to the friends of the Turf for the selection of horses.

We cannot refrain on this occasion from expressing our regret, that there has not been any meeting this season, but we believe it is more to be attributed to the absence of many sporting characters than to any abatement of zeal for this delightful and innocent species of amusement. We use the latter epithet, as racing at this place is unattended by any of the vices which are so generally urged and admitted as objections to the Turf; and it would, we think, be scarcely credited in England, that during a whole season the average extent of betting on each match is not more than a few rupees. We may therefore assert to the honor of our course, that racing is here promoted purely for sport, and as we have not the command of very many other pastimes in this country, we sincerely hope that it will be renewed in the coming season with encreased energy and spirit.

By accounts from the army under the command of Major General Sir W. G. Keir, we learn, that information having been received on the 18th January of a body of Pindarees being assembled at a village called Mundapie, within 20 miles of our camp at Veerah, the Major General sent out a light detachment on the morning of the 19th, and moved rapidly on the village with four squadrons of His Majesty's 17th Dragoons. The enemy were completely surprized, and they fled precipitately, followed by the Dragoons, who cut down about 100 of the freebooters. The only casualty on our side in this affair was one private wounded. Subsequent accounts, dated Camp, Nundainta 26th January, state, that Cheetoo had fled towards the Nerbudda with the intention of crossing that river; and Sir W. G. Keir had distributed his force along the eastern frontiers of Guzerat so as effectually to guard that province from invasion on the Malva side. The Head quarters of the division were in the neighbourhood of Rajude; a light party under the Honorable Colonel Stanhope to the southward of that place; and the 3d Brigade, the artillery, with 400 Guicowar horse, under Lieutenant Colonel Corsel is, in the vicinity of Rutlam. The detachment under Major Sealy, with the battering train and treasure, had marched from Baroda.

We are happy to learn that the Rajah of Joudpore has arranged matters amicably with us, having signed a treaty on the 6th January; we are however unacquainted with the particulars of it.

The force under Colonel Deacon has arrived at Amednuggur.

The field force under Colonel Prother, was at Pallee on the 6th Feb., on the 7th every thing was arranged for its attack, the battery laid down, and stores in progress up a steep ascent of nearly a mile. At sun rise on the 8th, the fire opened against the fort from a ten inch, two eight inch mortars and a 5½ inch howitzer. The practise was so excellent that in two hours the hill and houses in the fort were in blaze, when the enemy held out a flag and surrendered at discretion. On entering the fort, the natives said that the shells followed them all over the fort, wherever they next to hide themselves the shot was certain to approach them. Pallee or Surrasghur, the fort of excellence, was deemed by all the natives of the Southern Concan as impregnable. It never was taken before, & was built by Sevagee the founder of the Mahratta empire.—The fort is erected near the top of an insulated mountain about 1500 feet high, situated close east of the Nagootana river. The summit of the hill consists of an oblong and almost perpendicular mass of rock of considerable height and extent, at the foot of which is a level but narrow space all round, and on the outer edge has been erected a strong wall flanked by towers, which constitutes the fort. It is inaccessible on all sides but the north, in which face is a gateway, the road to which is rugged and precipitous. The fort contains abundance of water in excavations, and there are also casemates for the accomodation of the garrison, stores and provisions.

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* By an oversight of the Editor, we announced in our last the arrival of this ship as the Honorable Company's ship.

The following order was issued on the 9th February.

Camp Pallee, 9th February 1818.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

BY LIEUT. COL. PROTHER,

The commanding officer has to return his acknowledgements to the field force, for their zealous co-operation and assistance in the reduction of the strong fortress of Pallee.

To Captain Delamotte commanding the Pioneers—Lieutenant Remon and Jopp of of the Engineers, and Lieutenant Miller, and detachment of artillery, Lieutenant Colonel Prother feels it his duty to express his unqualified approbation of their conduct and exertions.

To the officers commanding corps and detachments, the commanding officer returns his best thanks for their assistance, and requests it may be explained on parade to the officers and men, the high sense he entertains of their exertions, in the heavy duties they have been called on to perform, and hopes by the cheerful continuance of such good conduct to accomplish the object he has the honor to be entrusted with by Government.

Lieutenant Colonel Prother avails himself of the opportunity of expressing to Captain M. MacNiel, His Majesty's 17th light dragoons and detachment, his thanks for the promptitude in which his orders for surrounding the fort were carried into execution.

The willing attention to orders and the good conduct of the Guickwar irregular horse in camp, entitle their commander Meer Fuzoon Ali Deen, Jemidar, to the thanks of the commanding officer of the field force, who will have much satisfaction in reporting the same to the Resident of Baroda.

By Order
(Signed) GEO. MOORE,
Major of Brigade.

Boorup is the only fort in the immediate vicinity of the force that has not been taken, but we anticipate an early surrender.

No accounts relative to the movements of our forces in pursuit of the Paishwa have reached us of a later date than the following, which we have copied from the Gazette of Wednesday.

ARMIES IN THE FIELD.

A party of Captain Davies's horse, to the number of sixty, under Lieutenant Sutherland, lately fell in near Toka with about two hundred of the enemy's infantry and the whole * was either killed or wounded.

Accounts from Oogein dated the 22d ult. state, that the Barra Bhayees and Ram Deen with Jony Naique had descended the Sonerole ghaut, and encamped on the bank of the Nerbudda, which they intended to pass; and that two thousand Pindaree horse had arrived at Barima, meaning to pass to Indore, and thence cross the Nerbudda.

The heavy division of the force in the Deckan, under the command of Colonel Boles effected a junction with General Smith at Senad on 30th of last month.

The Paishwa descended the Salpee ghaut on the preceding day, and reached Fultun in the night. His light army, considerably reduced in numbers, hung about General Smith, when, having succeeded in preventing their † taking the shor road from Korygaum to Jewoor, and having obliged them to march by a circuitous route, they were afterwards seen to the number of about five thousand advancing on the opposite side of the valley from where we had just pitched our camp The 2d cavalry with the Horse artillery, supported by the grenadiers of the 65th and a part of the light battalion, were immediately ordered under arms, and General Smith proceeded with the intention of cutting off this body as they passed between us and the hills. The enemy perceiving his object, kept close under them, and upon the advance of the cavalry and horse artillery at a gallop, they fled in the greatest consternation to avoid the charge. Their rear was driven back by the road on which they were advancing, whilst the main body pushed on at speed for some miles; a few with a part of the baggage which had preceded the body of horse, took refuge in the hills, and numbers crawled up to the top by a path which appeared from below almost perpendicular. The grenadiers and a part of the light battalion went up and took a great part of what remained, killing such of the armed men as offered resistance.

General Pritzler was by the last accounts at Assinga on the Kistna.

Gunput Rao with two or three thousand of the troops from Nagpore, partly Arabs, arrived at Peeplegaum on the 22d, and at Borgaum on the 23d; pushing on, without molesting the inhabitants, to the Godavery, on his way to join the Paishwa.

Colonel Deacon had started in pursuit of him, and was at Peepry, fifteen miles S. W. of Jaulna, on the 24th.

Letters from our force in the Southern Concan mention, that the forts of Oshatgurr and Singur had surrendered: the latter is a place of great strength, and defends a pass of great importance to us.

On the 7th instant, they had just commenced the siege of another hill fort, called Paulie, the Killidar of which, had announced his intention of holding out to the last extremity; and from its situation, it is likely to be warm work. Several parties of armed men were hovering about this part of the country, but they generally kept at a respectful distance from our troops. The face of the country is described as fine and picturesque, and the inhabitants enjoying comfort and affluence. The towns are large and well peopled, and many of the rich Bramins from Poona, had taken refuge in them.

A Sepoy, who had been on furlough. and returned on the 26th of last month from the village of Wallun, states, that he saw two European officers carried on cots towards the fort of Kangoory; that about a month afterwards, a relation of his, who is a sepoy belonging to the fort, came to his village, of whom the sepoy inquired if he knew any thing of two English officers who had been taken prisoners and carried to Kangoory; his relation told him that they were confined in the fort, that when they were first brought there, they were offered nachnee bread, which they refused; they were then offered bhat, which they also refused; after which they were allowed wheaten bread and a fowl a day. That about fifteen days after this. his relation again came to the village, and asked the sepoy to accompany him to the fort, which he agreed to do: when they had got about half way up the hill they met the two officers under a strong guard coming down on foot; when the officers reached the bottom of the hill, they were put into doolies, and, as he was informed by his relation, were carried to a fort about four coos distance from Kangoory.

There can be no doubt that these officers are Ensigns Hunter and Morrison.

[*Bombay Gazette.*

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* *Of the enemy.*
† *The enemy.*

Departures.—Lieut. J. D. Michie 2d Regt. Light Cav. to Baroda.
Cornet, D. Cuninghame 2d Regt. do. do. do.
Lieut. Col. Wilson, do. do. do.
Lieut. Thomas Gordon, Fort Adjt, to Surat.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.—February 13th, the Honorable Company's Ship Ernaad, Lieut. D. Jones from Quilon.

Passengers per Ship Ernaad.

Mrs. Babington,—Mr. Babington & 3 Children,—Capt. Strover,—H. C. Artillery,—Major Hall, of H. M. 89th Regt.—Capt. St. Leger, Do.—Capt. Rose, Do.—Capt. Lowe, Do.—Lieut. Pierce, Do.—Lieut. Brown, Do.—Lieut. T. Taylor, Do.—Lieut. A. B. Taylor, Do.—Lieut. Madden, Do.—Lieut. Philon, Do.—Lieut. Naylor, Do.—Lieut. Dowedall, Do.—Lient. Goodwin, Do.—Lieut. Orange, Do.—Ensign Medonald, Do.—Assist. Surgeon Daigan, Do.

Departures.—Feb. 7th the H. C. Cruizer Mercury, Capt. Thomas Blast, to Suez.

Do. Ship Kusrorie, Capt. A. G. S. Waddington, to the Persian Gulph.

Do. Ship Kaikussroo, Capt. J. Kingsmill, to Calcutta.

Do. 8, Ship* Perseverance, Capt. Alexander Brown, to Calcutta.

Do. 9, Ship Fazel Karim, Capt. J. Keys, to Muscat, Bushire and Bussorah.

Do. H. C. Cruizer Psyche, Lieut. T. Tanner, to Malabar Coast.

Do. 10, Brig Bridgewater Capt. W. T. Jones, to Alipee.

Do. 12, Ship Pascoa, Capt. James Nicoll, to Madras and Calcutta.

Passengers by the Ship Pascoa.

Lieut. and Adjt. John Seely,—Mrs. Maria Seely and 3 Children,—Mrs. Briggs and 3 Children,—Capt. Hicks,—Mr, Cuiott.

MADRAS.

Arrivals,—Dec. 30th, Ship Harriet, Captain C. H. Bean, from Padang 11th December.

January 3d, Ship Suceſs, Captain F. Patrick, from China 1ſt and Penang 23d Dec. Paſſengers, Mr Hurley, and 3 Children. and 26 Natives of Madras. —ditto, H. C. Ship Marquis Wellington Capt. Rob. Johnſon, from Calcutta 24th Dec.—ditto, H. C. Ship Princeſs Charlotte of Wales, Captain C. B. Gribble, from Calcutta 23d Dec.—4th Ketch Jane, Captain John Dalby, from Ganjam 24th Dec. Paſſengers Mrs Byrn and Children,—6th, Brig Dotterel, Captain De Silva, from Coringa and Maſulipatam 28th Dec. Paſſengers, Revd. Wm. Roy, Mr. Gahagan, Mrs. Ewing and 3 Children,—ditto, A Dony from Vizagapatam, Paſſengers, Mr. T. Hunt, Mr. J. Longton, and Miſs Longton,—7th Brig Covelong Captain G. Trill, from Calcutta 1ſt January, Paſſenger, Mr. J. Simons, Armenian,—8th, Brig Cyclops. Captain J Poulſon, from Calcutta 27th Dec. and Vizagapatam 5th Jan, Paſſengers, Lieut. J. Webster, Mr. G. Farrow, and Mr. Ed. Couets.—9th, Ship Sir Stephen Luſhington Captain Wm. Colvers, from Calcutta 2d January,—do. Ship Ganges, Captain Merriman, from London 29th May, and Cape of Good Hope 5th November.

January 11th, Schooner Mary, Commander B. Zavier De Rozerio, from Coringa 3th January.

Departures,—January 7th, ship General Brown, for the Southern Ports—10th, H. C. Ship Sir Stephen Lushington, for England—H, M. ship Conway, on a cruize.

Columbo]—Arrived 11th Dec. French Ship L'Estafette,—Patsaird, Master, from Bourdeaux,—17th, Ship Regalia, Francis Dixon, Master, from Cape of Good Hope, with detachment of H. M. 83d Sailed 14th Dec. 15, Guttor Gertruyda, J. Wasmoeth, Master for Bombay,—19th, Ship Ajax, Joseph Somes, Master. for London—Ship Brilliant, William Bothwill, Master for Point de Galle.

Point De Galle]—Arrived 13th Dec. Ship Kui Kuſroo, J. Kingsmill, Master, from Manilla,—15th, Ship Lady Borringdon, R. Litubredge, Master, from Bengal—Paſsenger Dr. Mortimer,—13th, Paſsed H. C. Cruizer Nautilus, J. Hall, Captain, from Calcutta,—17th, Ship Bombay, R. N. Horam Master, from Calcutta,—Ship Isabella, J. L. Scarvell, Master, from, Calcutta,—Sailed 19th Dec. Ship Kai Kuſsroe, J. Kingsmill, Master, for Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.

Arrivals, —Nov. 30, H. M. Ship Orlando J. Clavell, Eſq. Captain; from China,

Dec. 1, Brig Coody Bux, Noq. Cander Saib, from Porto Novo Acheen, Paſſengers, J. Gaudart, and his Brother, Mr. Stalman;

——, Ditto Mahanapolley Letchmie, Agamandoo, from Nagore,

—— 3: Ship Good Hope, S. Ramſay, from China; Paſſenger; Captain Field;

—— 4, Brig Eleanor; P; Thiffell; from Malacca, 24th dut;

—— 5, H. M. Sloop Conway, E. Bernard Esq. Captain, from the Isle of France.

Dec. 6, Brig Cauder Bux, Mahamud; from Junk Ceylon,

—— 7, Ship Hercules, J. Henderson, from China.

—— 8, Ditto Mary, C. W. Allen, from Batavia.

—— 9, Ditto Lady Flora; F. Balston, from China

—— 10, Brig Ann; J. Pereira; from Buron;

—— ,, Ship Friendship; P. Rennel, from Java.

—— 22, Brig Aufega Vally Pusvey; Soobah Chatte from Malacca.

Dec. 13, Brig Letchmie, Mahamad, from Acheen;

—— 15, Ditto Charles, E. Meacom, from Boston.

—— 18, Ditto Monabar, Hadjee Hamian, from Malacca:

—— ,, Ditto Cauder Bukus, Saydoo, from ditto.

—— 10, Ship Jadulkareep, Shaik Osman, from ditto.

Departures.

Nov. 25, H. C. Brig Pinang, Capt. J. Mein, for Straits of Sunda.

Paſsengers proceeding to join the China Ships homward bound.

Mrs. Loveday; Mrs. Hall, John Hall, Eſq. and Thomas Hawkins, Eſq. Children,

Master N. Macalister; Miſs Bennett, Master Bennett, Miſs Loveday, & Master M. Hall.

—— 29, Ship Mohabang, Sayd Allew, for Malacca.

—— ,, Ditto Hyder Hoofs, Shaik Abdullah, for ditto

Dec. 1, Ditto Muford, G. Pelly, for Bombay.

—— 3, Ditto Cumbrain, E. Cooper, for ditto.

—— ,, Ditto John Bannerman, G. Roſs, for do.

—— ,, Ditto Gloucester, W. Raukin; for Malacca.

—— ,, Brig Conde de Amarante, Latamia, for Pungah.

—— ,, Ditto Maheden Bux, Noq. Vapoor, for Padang.

—— ,, 4, Ship Mercury, W. G. Graham, for Bengal.

Dec. 7, Brig Carrymaun, Bapoo Malim, for Judk Ceylon.

—— ,, Ship Good Hope, T. Ramsay, for Calcutta;

—— ,, H. M. Sloop, Conway E Bernard Eſq. Capt. for Malacca; Paſsenger, K. Murchiſon, Eſq

—— 9. Brig Hydroos, Mahmud, for Jedda;

—— 10, Ditto, Fatalſalam, Noq. Samboh, for Padang;

—— 11, Ship Hercules; J. Henderson, for Calcutta; Paſsenger, Lieut. Rawlins, Bengal Artillery;

—— ,, Ditto Traveller. A. Hutchison, for London; Paſsengers, J. Macalister Eſq. Mrs. Macalister, and two children, Mr. Clark, R. N.

Dec. 13, Ship Metcalfe, T. Havard, for Calcutta;
Paſſengers from England to Bengal, Miſs Dorin, Miſs Williams, W. Dorin, Eſq. H. Mundy, Eſq. R. Williams, Eſq. Writer for Bengal, Mr, W. Ewart, Cadet.
Paſſengers from Prince of Wales Island, The Honorable Sir George Cooper, Lady Cooper, and Family, Mr. Robertson;

—— ,, Ditto Maubolas, G. Hoffiand, for Batavia;

—— ,, Brig Hydroſs, Mahomed, for Maldiva;

—— ,, Ditto Fatty Saway, Caber Saib, for Quedah;

—— 14, Ship Mary, C. W. Allen, fro Calcutta;

—— 16, H. M. Ship Orlando, J. Clavell, Eſq. Capt. for ditto; Paſſengers, Capt. Brown, H. M. 34th Foot, J. Dick, Eſq. Writer for Bengal;

—— 17, Ship Friendship P. Rennel, for ditto; Paſsengers, Mrs. Stackhouse and a Children, T. Stackhouse, Eſq. A. Duff, Captain Howards and Brother.

—— 18, Do Lady Flora, F. Balston, for ditto; Paſ-

CALCUTTA.

Arrival. Dec. 23 Dadaboy, Dyer from Bombay.

Departures,—Dec. 12, Ship Four Sisters, J. Daniels. for Rangoon.

Ship Sir Wm. Bensley, L. E. Williams, for London.
13, Ship Udny, A. Pelly, for Persian Gulph.
Ship Surry, T. Raine, for London.
14, American Ship Agawm, J. Wills, Junior, for Boston.
15, Ship Euphrates, P. Mearing, for Persian Gulph.
Brig Hope, C. Fromstead, for Columbo.
Ship Hibernia, J. Lennon, for London.
Ship Woodbridge, G. G. H. Munnings, for Bombay.
17 Hope A Penn for Padang
19 Romany, Mahomed Jaffer for Muscat.
Ditto.—Futty Sallem A. AbooBekeer for Malaber Coails.
23 Stockton Harrison, for England.

KEDGEREE.

Arrived the Hibernia and Cyclops, from Calcutta; the former remains, the latter passed to Sea.

Remain the Sir William Bensley, Woodbridge and Ranamany, all outward Bound.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain the H. C. Ship Union and the Baring.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

The H. C. Ships Thomas Grenville, Lord Castlereagh, Northumberland, Carnatic and Cornwall remain.

SAUGUR.

The Surry, (Raine,) went to Sea on the 24th instant.

The Surry, (Aldham,) Sir Stephen Lushington and Frederick remain.

Correct Lists of Paſſengers proceeding to Europe, St. Helena, Fort St. George, and Ceylon.

By the Princess Charlotte of Wales, Captain C. B. Gribble.

To europe.

Mrs. Morris,—Mrs. Walker,—Mrs. Catts,—Mrs. Craigie.
Lieut. Col. P. Bradshaw, of the 7th N. I.
Major Morris, of the 3d N. I.
Capt. W. Flint, R. N.
Lieutenant Everett, H. M's 67th.
Children:—Masters Henry Brightman, George Edward French, William Henry French, Gibson, Rowe French, Richard William Barnes, Lawrence Stuart Morris, Augustus B. Morris, Richard Claude Walker, Samuel Richard Tickell, and Charles Scott —Misses Marian Richardson Cochrane, Mary Rosa Walker, and Mary Herbert

To fort St. George. Mr. Robert Sherson,—Miss. Sherson.

By the Minerva, Captain George Richardson.

To Europe

Mrs. Pattenson,—Mrs. Comyn,—Capt. R. Brooke, late of the ship Devaynes,—Mr. Joseph Richardson, second Officer of ditto,—Mr. Vokes, late Purser of the Ship Moffat. Mr. Joseph Alloway, a free Mariner,—Children:—Masters Henry Rees Pattenson,—Wm. Robert Patteuson,—Henry Comyn,—Stephen Edward Comyn,—Miss Mary Comyn.

To Fort St George.

Capt. J. Chadwick, of the 86th Regt,—Lieut. W. Chapman, of H. M. 89th R,—Miss Allan.

To Vizagapatam.

Misses Catherine Hudson and Georgiana Watts.

By the Rose, Captain Thomas Mc Taggart.

To Europe.

Mrs. Plowden,—Lieut. Ainstice, H. Ma's 53d R.
Children:—Masters Charles Plowden,—John Chas, Campbell,—Misses Amelia Plowden,—Fanny Campbell.

To St. Helena and eventually to Europe.

Mrs. Wintle,—J. Wintle, Esq. a C. S. Ben. Est
Children;—Mises Eliza Catherine Wintle and Amelia Wintle.

To Fort St. George.

Eneas Macdonell, Esq. a C. S. Madras Est.

By the Marquis of Wellington, Captain Robt. Johnson,

To Europe.

Lady Blair and Miss Blair,—Miss Hunter,—Mrs. Innes,—Major Gen. Sir Robert Blair, K. C. B.—Major Thomas Ramsay, H. C. Eur. Regt.—Mr. David Hunter, of the Firm of Messrs John Gilmore and Co. Ship Builders,—Children:—Master Thomas Ramsay, John Innes, James Innes, Charles Innes, and William Fleming,—Misses E. Reynolds and Margaret James.

To Fort St George.

Mr. William Watts and Miss Jane Bird,

To Ceylon.

Mr. William Gisborne.

By the Brothers, Captain R. Stomp.

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, *by* JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, *No.* 1, *Church Gate Street.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1818.

(Continued from the last Page

To Europe.

Major Dalton, of the 28th N. I,—Mr. Limond, Surgeon.

To Sea.

Mrs. Becher,—Capt. George Becher, 5th N. Cav. Children:—Masters Sulivan Becher, Edward Becher, Arthur Becher, Septimus Becher, James Becher By the Hibernia Captain J. Leton.

To Europe.

Mrs. Heyning,—Mrs. Vos,—Mr. Jacob D. Heyning—Mr. Jacobus Reinier Vos,—Children:—Master John Heyning, Jacob Heyning, Jucobus Gregorius Vos, John Michael Vos, Peter Vos, Thomas Alexander Vos,—Misses Elizabeth Heyning, Carolina Adriana Vos, Cecilia Elizabeth Vos, Olivia Horsburgh. Additional Passengers per Heywood, Captain W. Harmsworth.

To Europe.

Lieut. Heron, of the 8th R. N. I.

Mr. James Gooch Thompson, of R. N,—Mr. Jonah S. Wells,—Mr. Josiah Wells,—Mr. Antony Jacob. Master William Thompson.

To The Cape of Good Hope.

Lieutenant F. G. Farwell, R. N.

By the Surry, Captain T. Raine.

To Europe.

Ensign J. Leigh, of the Pension Establishment.

Mr. R. White, late Ensign of H, M's 59th R.

By the Wellington, Captain George Maxwell.

To The Cape of Good Hope.

Lieut. David Reid, of the 1st N. Cav.

BOMBAY.

Marriage—On the 5th Instant by the Rev. N. Wade, Senior Chaplain, Mr. Thomas Hunt, to Mrs. Martha Eliza Smith.

BENGAL.

Marriages.—On the 19th Dec. Capt. Fran. William Ulric Gladwin, of the 13th N. I. to Miss Dora Louisa Taylor, Daughter of the late H. Taylor, Esq. of the Madras C. S.

On the 13th Dec. A. F. Lind, Esq. C. S. to Miss A. M. Macan.

On the 15th Dec. William Crump, Esq. to Miss Margaret Elizabeth Schoon.

On the 18th Dec. Miss E. Birmingham, to John Clark, Esq. of the Firm of Messrs. Clark and Company, Merchants and Agents.

On the 28th Dec. R. De Cruz, Esq. to Miss Mary Daniels Daughter of Col. Daniels of the Madras Cav. and formerly Commanding the Marquis Wellesley's Body Guard in Bengal.

Births.—On the 15th Dec. the Lady of Major Hopper of the Artillery, of a Son.

At the 6th Dec. the Lady of W. A. Brewer, Esq. of a Son.

On the 12th Dec. the Lady of Captain W, D. Playfair of a Son.

On the 13th Dec. the Lady of Henry Tyler, Esq. of a still-born Male Child.

At Bespore, on the 26th, Nov. the Lady of Mathew Smith, Esq. of a Son.

At Sylhet, on the 4th Dec. the Lady of John Smith Esq. Surgeon of that Station, of a Son.

At Tumlook, on the 11th Dec. the Lady of George Mainwaring, Esq. C. S. of a Daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 6th Dec. the Lady of W. J. Sands, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Dilhee, on the 28th Nov. the Lady of Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son and Heir.

On the 19th Dec. the Lady of W. H. Abbott, Esq. of a still-born Female Child.

At Chandernagore, the 13th Dec. Mrs. A. Carlow of a Daughter.

On the 18th Dec. Lady Buller, of a Daughter.

On the 20th Dec. the Lady of Capt. John William Taylor, of the College of Fort William, of a son.

At Seetapore, (Oude,) on the 2d Dec. the Lady of Lieut. and Adj. William Turner, of the 2d 27th N. I. of a Daughter.

On the 12th Dec. at the House of Major General Mac Gregor, at Monghyr, the Lady of Lieut. R. L. Anstruther, of the 5th Regt. N. C. of a Daughter.

On the 25th Dec. Mrs. Mary Richardson, Wife of Mr. Joseph Richardson, a First mate of the H. C.'s Marine, of a son.

On the 26th Dec. Mrs. C. Cornelius, Junior, of a Son.

On the 20th Dec. the Lady of J. Kelly, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 23d Dec. the Lady of W. P. Bayley, Esq. of a Daughter.

Deaths.—On the 14th Dec. Mrs. A. G. Lynch, Relict of the late Francis Lynch, Esq. Master-Attendant at Batavia.

At Juggernauth, on the 5th Dec. of a fever and ague, Samuel Busby, Esq. late Collector of Taxes on Pilgrims at that Station.

In Camp at Erich, with the Centre Division of the Grand Army, on the 26th Nov. Captain Henry Pelham Davies, of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry. This zealous and brave officer, fell a victim, after a very short illness, to the dreadful malady, which have lately carried off so many of our fellow creatures in this quarter. Those who knew Captain Davies intimately, will greatly deplore his loss. He possessed great warmth of heart and sincerity of character, with an high and independent spirit calculated to bear up against the many vicissitudes of fortune he experienced in life. He served the Honorable Company both in their Naval and Military Service as an Officer; and has left an unfortunate Widow with three Children to lament his death.

Cornet Henry St. Hill White, of the 2d R. of Cavalry.

Capt. Alexander Armstrong of the 2d, 18 N. I.

In Fort William, on the 21st, Dec. Lieut. Edward Gyfford, H. M's 14th aged 22—most sincerely regretted.

At Hauper, Captain James Hunter, late commander of the Invalid Establihment at that place.

In Camp at Tanghy, near the Chilka Lake, on Friday, the 12th Dec. James Towers Whitehead, Esq. Asst. Surg. 18th N. I. regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Lieutenant Samuel Tyson 1st 29ths N. I.

On the 13th Dec. at the house of Dr. Turnbull, Mirzapore, Capt. A. O'Shea, of the 8th Regt. N. I.

On the 23d Dec. at the advanced age of 87, Mrs, Anna Foresty, one of the oldest inhabitants of this settlement.

Died on the 17th Dec. at Juggernauth, in Pooree, Mrs. Underwood, wife of Mr. William Underwood, in charge of the Native Hospital at that place, aged 23 years, leaving behind her an afflicted Husband and two Daughters to lament her loss.

MADRAS.

Marriages.—On the 10th, Nov. Dalry. Major James Brodie of the 11th Madras I. son of the late Revd A. Brodie of Carubie, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Thos. Thompson, Esq.

At Cochin, on the 19th Dec. David Seton, Eſq. to Miſs Virginie Top.

On the 1ſt Jan. C. P. Gordon, Eſq. to Miſs Mary Anne Flood, ſtep-daughter of Mr. John Branton.

On the 26th of Dec. Trichinopoly, Thomas Boileau, Eſq. of the Madras C. S. to Mary Anne, only dau. of A Miller Eſq. H. M. 53d Regt.

Births,—At Mangalore, on the 5th Dec. the Lady of Captain C. Hurdis, 1ſt 19th N. I. of a Daughter.

At Pondicherry, on the 26th Dec. the Lady of the late Lieutenant J. G. Fetting, 1ſt 11th N. I. of a Daughter.

At Tinnevelly, on the 10th Dec. the Lady of R. H. Young, Eſq. of a Son.

At Porioovankum, on the 28th Dec. Mrs. Zſcherpel, junior, of a Son.

On the 6th, Nov. the Lady of Lieut. Ottley, H. M. 30th R. of a Daughter.

At Alk, on the 23d Dec. the Lady of Brevet Captain W. Hargrave, 4th N. I. of a Son.

Deaths.—At Rovapeſtah, on the 31 Dec. Mr. James Cochrane.

At Arcot, on the 4th Dec. Thomas Boardman, Eſq. Aſſiſtant Surgeon on the Penſion Eſtabliſhment.

Mr. James Thacker, aged 33 years.

On the 2d Jan. the Lady of Lieut. Tulk, of the 7th Regi of a Son and Heir.

In Camp, at Itchapoor, on the 17th Dec. Capt. Lieu. J. P. McCormick, of the 1ſt 9th N. I.

In Camp, at Itchapoor, on the 18th Dec. John G. Maſon, Eſq. Aſſi. Collector at this place.

On the 15th of December, 1817, in Camp, at Hindiah, Charles Stewart, Eſq. Aſſi. Surg of the 2d 14th N. I.

AT THE CAPE.

On the 12th Sept. Captain Thomas Sheridan, aged 42 years, Son of the late Right Honorable Ricard Brinsley Sheridan.

Madras Intelligence.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. William Harington, Junior, Assistant to the Register to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Centre Division.

His Majesty's Ship Lyra, was at St. Helena on the 12th of August. Buonaparte is stated to have been in good health; but that he continued to decline visits from strangers.

[*Govt. Gaz. Jan.* 1, 1818.

The Third, Fourth, and Fifth Days' Drawings of the Third Class of the Madras Lottery, were continued on Wednesday, Friday and yesterday. The following are the Nos, drawn Prizes above 50 Pags. on each of the above mentioned days.

Wednesday.—No, 3007 a Prize of 10,000 Star Pagodas, No. 7900 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas, Nos. 1285, 7368, and 514, Prizes of 150 Star Pagodas.

Friday.—No. 1529 a Prize of 20 000 Star Pagodas,—No. 1603 a Prize of 2000 Star Pagodas,—Nos. 1432 1974 8627 7482 9887 7190 7330, 3414 and 872, Prizes of 150 Star Pagodas each.

Monday.—No. 6261 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas, Nos. 3206, 9148, 4717, 2105, 2613 and 3461, Prizes of 150 Star Pagodas.

[*Madras Courier, Dec.* 30, 1817.

The following is a list of the Officers who came Passengers from New South Wales on board the transport Dick, whose arrival was announced in our last publication.

Lieutenants N. Maclean, J. H. Wardrop, of the Royal Scots; Captain Thomas Thompson, Lieutenants Alexander Campbell, J. D. H. Hunn, E. C. Macpherson, Quarter master Hugh Macdonald, of H. M. 46th Regiment.

[*Madras Gazette, January* 3,

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of Captain Barnard's communication relative to an account, which appeared in our last number, of a transaction in the Bay of Tamatave, in which His Majesty's Ship Conway is referred to. In our own justification if any is required for re publishing what does not appear to us to impute blame to any thing but the Policy which tolerates the Independant Cruzers complained of, we have to state that the letter in question was not our own, but was copied; as will be seen by reference to our Paper, amongst other Extracts from the Calcutta Gazette,* in which and other Papers of that City, the letter originally appeared. We feel pleasure, however, in publishing the following extract from Captain Barnard's letter to us, which contradicts the statement of the outrageous conduct of the Independant Privateer towards Mr. Bianchi, and we have no doubt the other statements contained in the letter of the "lively writer" to the Calcutta Gazette, are equally groundless.

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* * * * * * * * *

"I have to request you will immediately contradict such a false and exaggerated report, and "assert facts," which are, that H. M Ship Conway was not present at the time alluded to, neither did she arrive at Tamatave until the said Independent State's Ship was quitting that anchorage, and which was six miles from His Majesty's Ship under my Command.

"You will be further plaesed to state in contradiction to your intelligent Correspondent, that Mr. Bianchi himself told me that he voluntarily supplied the Provisions and received the most satisfactory payment for the amount; and not on account of ransoming any Vessel,"

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
EDWARD BARNARD.
Captain, H. M. S. Conway."

The Drawing of the Madras Lottery concluded on Saturday last. The Nos. of the larger Prizes drawn on the first five days appeared in our last Journal—we now give the result of the remaining Prizes above Fifty Pagodas.

Tuesday.—Nos. 9447, and 5672 Prizes of 500 Pagodas each;—Nos. 1925, 3794. 7496, 9313, 76, 8501, 1711, and 8731, Prizes of 150 Pagodas each.

Wednesday—No. 1112 a Prize of 1000 Pagodas,—Nos. 1304 and 6102, Prizes of 500 Pagodas each,—Nos. 1714, 2379, 2639, 157, and 9435, Prizes of 150 Pagodas each.

Friday.—No. 5200 Prize of 2000 Pags.—No. 5009 Prize of 500 Pags. and No. 5670 Prize of 150 Pags.

Saturday—No. 6613, drawn a Blank, entitled as premium to 1224 Pagodas—and No. 6669 a Prize of 150 Pagodas.

The Ticket drawn a Prize of Twenty Thousand Pagodas, was, we learn, purchased by Messrs Hunter and Co. for Claud Currie, Esq. a Gentleman on the Medical Establishment of this Presidency.

The Ticket drawn a Prize of 10.000 Pagodas, wae the property, we are informed, of an Officer in the Honorable Company's Coast Artillery.

His Majesty's Sloop Conway, Captain Barnard, from the Isle of France and last from Penang, arrived on Sunday with treasure.

Passengars; Captain and Mrs. Cooper.

The Harriet, Captain Bean, and the Success, Captain F. Patrick, have come in since our last—the former is from the West Coast of Sumatra—the Success is from China and Penang—she sailed from Canton on the 1st December and from Penang on the 23d of that month. All was quiet in China, but the Hong Merchants were anxiously looking out for an arrival from England, as they fully expected a declaration of War on our part for their treatment of the late Embassy. We shall probably learn some news of more importance by the Ship Byramgore, which was shortly to sail for Madras freighted by Parsees.

[*Madras Courier, January* 6.

On Wednesday last, the Flag Staff of Fort St. George was decorated in the most elegant and lively manner with the Flags of different Nations, in honor of the victory obtained by the troops under the command of His Excellency Sir Thomas Hiſlop—Royal Salutes were fired from the Garrison and Chepauk Palace at noon, and in the evening the whole of the troops off duty in Garrison paraded on the Iſland for the purpose of firing a feu de joie on this most interesting occasion—and the road was covered with Carriages filled with the faſhion and elegance of Madras—The following was the Garrison Order iſſu'd by the Right Honorable the Governor on receipt of the dispatch from the Commander in Chief.

Fort St. George, 7th January, 1818.

Gar. Orders.

The Right Honorable the Governor directs that a Royal Salute be fired at noon, and that all the Troops off duty parade on the Iſland at half past five o'clock this evening, for the purpose of firing a feu de joie in honor of the total defeat and dispersion of Mulhar Rao Holkar in the neighbourhood of Oojein on the 21st of December, by the 1st and 3d Divisions of the Army of the Deckan under the personal command of His Excellency Sir Thomes Hislop, Bart. Commander in Chief of the Army of Fort St. George.

"Each man to be furniſh'd with three rounds of blank Cartridge—the Europeans to be victuall'd, and dry batta to be served out to the Native Troops. The Colours of the Fort to be displayed the whole of the day."

[*Madras Gaz. January* 10.

The homeward bound Free Trader Sir Stephen Lushington, Captan Chivers, touched at this Port on Thursday, on her way from Bengal to England.

The following is a list of her Passengers.

Mrs. Wilkinson and Child, Mrs. Budgeon, Capt. Wilkinson, H. M. 59th Regt. Lieut. Budgeon, R. N. Mr. Brown, Mr. Atkinson, Misses Coverdall and Brown, Masters Dove and Coverdall.

She proceeded again on her voyage on Sunday last.

The Ganges from England the 23d of May, and the Cape of Good Hope the 5th of November, anchored in the Roads on Friday. She brings no news of any kind.

Passengers.—Mrs. E Peters, Mrs. G. M. Jackson, Mrs. Bearfoot and 2 Children, Capt. D. Ross, Mr. W. Miles Peters, Mr. Wm. Peters, Mr. J. Mackenzie, Mr Henry Batch, Mr. Wm. Simeon, Mr. Wm. Dale, Mr. George W, Cadel, Mr. D. Sterling, Mr. J. Lawson, Mr. Wm. Miles Cadel.

The Honorable Company's Ships Minerva and Rose, anchored in the Roads on Saturday evening, and brought the long expected English Packet. They were in course of delivery on Sunday and yesterday—The following passengers came in these Ships.

PER MINERVA.

Mrs. Clerke, Mrs. Cameron, Miss Allan, Miss Keating, Captain J. Chadwick, Mr Robert Clerke, Lieut. W. Chapman, Lieut. Russell, Mr, Sutler.

PER ROSE.

Mrs Wintle, Mrs Travers, Mrs. Plowden, Mr. Wintle, Mr. McDonald, Lieut. Austice, H M. 53d Regt.

Children: Two Misses Wintle, two Misses Travers, Miss Campbell, Miss Plowden, Master Campbell, and Master Plowden.

The Indiamen are expected to continue their voyage about the beginning of next week. Packets are opened at the Post Office to be conveyed by them.

His Majesty's Sloop Conway, sailed on Saturday for Trincomalie.

[*Madras Courier, January* 13.

Arrivals at the Presidency.] Lieut W. MacLean, 2d Bat. Royal Scots,—Lieut. J. H. Wardrass, 2d B. Royal Scots,—Lieut. J. D. H. Nunn, 46th regt.—Lieut, F. Norton, 2d. Bat. 18th N. R.—Surgeon James Allen, R. N—Assit. Surg. Thomas Bond, 2d B. 10th N. Regt. Lieut. and adjutant A. Neale, H. M. 25th Dragoons.

Departures.] Assit Surg. John Evans, H. M. 30th Regt. Lieut. and adjutant C. Herberts, 2d Battalion N. I.

CEYLON GAZETTE—Dec. 20, 1817.

We last week stated our belief, grounded upon various informations, that the Pretender had been forced to abandon the forests of Wellaſſe and retire upon Walapana, where the Rebel Chief, Kiwulgedera Mohottale, has been extremely active and too successful in exciting a general insurrection—This supposition has proved to be very correct and the Pretender was nearer than ever being captured on the 7th instant in the neighbourhood of Kiwulgedera, which is situated near the left Bank of the Badulla Oyé, and in that very mountainous part of Wallapa, called the Weyalowa—On that day Captain Blankenberg came upon him so suddenly that he fled on foot into the Jungle, leaving behind two Palarquins and some of his Royal appendages—Lieut. Colonel Hook had moved towards Kiwulgedera on the 8th from Madulla but found the Ouma Oye impassable and returned back on the following day—This accident of the River being so deep as to prevent Lieut. Colonel Hook's progress to the Eastward is fortunate, because it seems that the main force of the Rebels is now assembled upon the hills in the neighbourhood of Madulla Tibotogodda and Panell—There is every reason to believe that the Pretender, driven from Kiwulgedera by Captain Blankenberg's detachment, has taken refuge in the ame part of the country—Lieut. Colonel Hook obſerved the road which he marched to the Ouma Oye through the jungle to have been lately cleared and information received from Badulla deſcribes the Pretender's late retreat to be in that direction—A reinforcement of 40 men marched to Panella on the 13th and Lieut. Colonel Hardy Deputy Quarter Master General accompanied it for the purpoſe of concerting measures with Lieut. Colonel Hook for the complete ſuppression of this inſurrection in Wallapana, where it now appears to have riſen to the greatest height—Lieut. Colonel Hardy as ſoon as the plan of operations is arranged with Lieut. Col. Hook will return to Kandy where his preſence is continually wanted. The various detachments which were to co-operate in Weyaloowa, where it was expected the Rebels would have attempted to make a stand, have now received directions to advance further to the westward where it is aſcertained that the main body of the Inſurgents is poſted. The nature of this warfare is well known to be of a most haraſsing and vexatious deſcription—When any conſiderable number of Soldiers appear, not an Enemy is ſeen, unleſs at a great distance upon the hills ſhouting and inſulting the Troops, but ſmall detachments or convoys of Proviſions are liable to be attacked and overpowered—Perſeverance however and vigilance must ſoon reduce to great diſtreſs the numbers crowded into the jungles—their proviſions must before long be exhausted, and they must either ſubmit or attempt to force their way through the numerous detachments which will oppoſe them on all ſides.

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* This letter appeared in the Bombay Courier of the 24th January, copied in a similar way. B. E.

In Ouva the Rebel Dessave has had little ſucceſs in exciting the people to inſurrection; ſome of the Mohottales who were his most zealous adherents have lately deſerted him and returned to their allegiance stipulating only for an exemption from capital puniſhment and exile.

In Wellaſse all was perfectly quiet and the people have returned to the villages and remain with their families. Lieut. Colonel Kelly had last week given an example of ſeverity in the execution of a Rebel taken in arms, he has ſince ſhewn an instance of lenity which ſeemed to produce a strong effect upon the poor wretches who expected nothing but immediate death; 26 Priſoners not taken in arms were brought out in front of the Troops which they ſuppoſed were only drawn up to ſhoot them, Lieut. Colonel Kelly made them a ſhort addreſs exhorting them to return peaceably to their houſes and ſhew by their future good behaviour ſome grateful ſenſe of the compaſsion which ſpared their lives—They were no ſooner unbound and ſet at liberty, than they teſtified their joy, we fain would add gratitude, by loud ſhouts and frequent proſtrations, they ſhewed at least their confidence in Britiſh humanity, for most of them remained during the night in the Camp.

The danger of ſmall Detachments marching through a Country infested by Hordes of armed ruffians was lately exemplified in a very melancholy instance and we are concerned to state that another Medical Officer was among the ſufferers. Assistant Surgeon Kennedy accompanied by Daſſanaike Mohandiram an Interpreter to the Governor and a Clerk in the Kandyan Office, ſet out on the 9th Instant from Panella to join Lieut. Col. Hook with whom he was to remain as an Interpreter. They were eſcorted by a Serjeant & 10 Native Soldiers, Malays and Caffrees—In croſsing the Kurunda Oye a few ſhots were fired and a Caffree wounded, they proceeded on to Tibotogoda without ſustaining any further injury On their arrival upon an open ſpot the ſite of Lieut. Col. Hook's encampment which he had only left on the 7th, they were attacked on all ſides by a numerous body of Rebels armed with Bows and Arrows and a few with Guns. The Caffrees and Malays as long as they had any Ammunition kept them off, and Mr. Kennedy was ſeen with his Sword drawn, encouraging the Soldiers—as ſoon as their Ammunition was expended the whole party endeavoured to ſave themſelves by flight, but it is feared none eſcaped, except ſome Pioneers, Servants and Coolies: Daſſanaike Mohandiram was ſhot through the neck with an Arrow and as his Servant declares, who in vain endeavoured to aſſiſt him, expired on the ſpot. This Servant and ſome other Cingaleſe hid themſelves in the Jungle and overheard the brutal Kandians as they returned about an hour afterwards, boaſting how they had killed the white man with a Club.

The loſs of another Medical man in a ſmall force expoſed to many riſks and hardſhips is much felt—the perſonal merits alſo of Mr. Kennedy occaſion his death to be ſincerely regretted—He had been well educated in his profeſsion and his experience in a Campaign of almoſt unprecedented ſeverity upon the Lakes in North America muſt have rendered him ſkilful in the treatmet of wounds or diſeaſes incident to a Military life. From ſuch a warlike conteſt of daring courage and enterprize did this poor young man eſcape only to periſh in a Jungle by a cruel rabble of cowardly Kandians.

Daſſenaike Mohandiram had accompanied the Governor to Trincomalie & neither His Excellency nor any of his Family heard without a ſtrong emotion of ſorrow the melancholy tidings of his Death—He had long ſerved in Mr. Sutherland's office with induſtrious aſſiduity both as an Interpreter and Clerk.

On the 8th Inſtant Don Baſtian Commiſſioner Appoohamy in the Eſtabliſhment of the late Mr. Wilſon, returned to Badula after effecting his Eſcape from a Village where he had been kept Priſoner by the Rebels—He was preſent when Mr. Wilſon was killed & his account confirms our conjecture that Mr. Wilſon loſt his Life in a third attempt to prevail upon the Rebels to return to their duty. While Mr. Wilſon was waſhing his Hands and Face in the Rivulet at Etenwatte as we formerly mentioned, Don Baſtian ſtopped under a Tree about 300 Yards off, and ſaw many armed natives aſſembled round the Dewale, Mr. Wilſon ſaw them alſo and called to them to approach, at the ſame time throwing off his Coat to ſhew he was unarmed, about 40 advanced within five or ſix yards of him, Mr. Wilſon had nobody with him but Toonchy the Laſcoryn, and after a few minutes parley, Don Baſtian ſaw the Kandians draw their Bows and Mr. Wilſon fell—The reſt of this melancholy ſtory is already before the Public—Don Baſtian afterwards ſaw lying near the Pretenders reſidence, the Head of this unfortunate Gentleman who thus intrepidiy ſacrificed his life to an ardent deſire to prevent by every poſſible exertion the continuance of a Rebellious inſurrection. His Head was pierced with large arrow wounds in two places, the Forehead and right Temple.

Prince of Wales Islrnd Intelligence.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. John Macalister to be Deputy Warehouse Keeper.

——Kenneth Murchison to be Collector at Malacca.

——A. D Maingy to be Deputy Collector of Cuſtoms and Land Revenues at this Preſidency.

——John Anderson to be Aſſiſtant to the Paymaster, and also to be Sub Treasurer.

Mr. John Anderson, to be Assistant to the Civil and Marine Warehouse Keeper.

Mr. D. Maingy, to act as Accountant General to the Court of Judicature.

Yeſterday afternoon H. M. Sloop *Conway* arrived from the Iſle of France, which ſhe left on the 23rd October. We have not yet learnt that ſhe conveys any particular intelligence, but underſtand there are Europe Papers on board to the middle of July. As ſhe entered the harbor, a ſmall diſmantled Chineſe Junk was obſerved in tow at the ſtern, which had been picked up at ſea with two wounded men on board, after having been captured and abandoned by Pirates. By the *Mercury* which ſailed for Bengal laſt night went Paſſengers—

P. Clark, Eſq.
F. Halliburton, Eſq.

[*Prince of Wales Island Gaz, December 6, 1817.*

Yeſterday afternoon, The Honorable Sir George Cooper, one of His Majeſty's Judges in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, embarked with Lady Cooper and family on board the Ship *Metcalfe*. Sir George's quitting the ſhore was announced by a ſalute of thirteen Guns from the works of Fort Cornwallis.

[*Prince of Wales Island Gaz December 13, 1817.*

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.]—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1817.—[SELL.

Rs.	Ans.		Rs.	Ans.
4	0	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation. Disc.	4	8

FORT WILLIAM;

THE 12TH DECEMBER, 1817.

In consequence of the departure of the Honorable A. Seton, Esq. who has embarked for Europe, on board the Honorable Company's Ship William Pitt; the Honorable C. M. Ricketts, Esq. has this day taken the usual oaths and his seat as a Member of the Supreme Council, in conformity with the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Published by Order of the Honorable the Vice-President in Council:

W. B. BAYLEY,
Act. Chief Sec. to Govt.

Civil Appointment.

THE 12TH DECEMBER, 1817.

John Adam, Esq. to be Chief Secretary to the Government.

C. Lushington, Esq. to be Secretary to the Government in the Public Department.

W. B. Bayley, Esq. to officiate as Chief Secretary to the Government.

C. Lushington, Esq to officiate as Secretary to the Government in the Secret, Political and Foreign Departments.

A. Trotter, Esq. to officiate as Secretary to the Government in the Public Department.

The Charger, which the Duke of Wellington rode at the battle of Waterloo, had been sent over from France, that he might appear in the procession on the opening of the Waterloo Bridge. !!!

[*Bengal Hurkaru, Dec. 13.*

The trooper of the Madras Cavalry, who murdered Major O'Donnel, has, in pursuance of the sentence of a General Court Martial, been blown from a gun.

[*Asiatic Mirror, Dec. 17.*

Captain Macra of the 1st or Royal Scots, Aid de Camp to the Most Noble the Governor General, arrived in Calcutta on Friday last. Captain Macra is the bearer of dispatches to the Honorable the Court of Directors, and is expected to sail in the H. C. ship Thomas Grenville, about the 10th Proximo.

A squadron of the 21st Dragoons under Captain O'Reilly marched from the lines at Ballegunge, for Midnapore and Cuttack, on Monday. A detachment of Infantry were to march yesterday from Barrackpore, and a brigade of Artillery from Dum Dum this morning, for the same destination.

[*Asiatic Mirror. 24 Dec.*

General Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General.

Head Quarters, Camp at Imleap, Dec. 9. 1817.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, adverting to the peculiar and desultory nature of the warfare, in which so many separate Divisions and Detachments are at present engaged against the Pindaries, is pleased to order and declare, that all Lawful Prize, which may be captured from the Enemy, shall be considered as the property of that Division only, by which, or by Detachments from which it shall have been seized.

General and other Officers, in command of Divisions or distinct Corps, are accordingly authorized to divide Lawful Prize, captured by the Troops under their orders, according to the Rules and Usages of His Majesty's Service.

The Governor General is pleased to determine, that all captured Horses, deemed fit for Army purposes, or for the Stud, shall be set apart and reserved for the service of Government; and Commanding Officers of Divisions are directed to authorize immediate Payments to the Captors, at the Regulation prices, for all such Horses duly epproved by a Committee of competent Officers.

(Signed) J YOUNG,
Sec. to the Gov Gen. in the Mil. Dept.

Major General Donkin crossed the Bunass on the 4th, at the ford by which Colonel Monson retired. On the 5th, he was five miles South East of Rampora. On the 6th within six marches of Kotah, the Rajah of which had sent Vakeels with Khelauts to meet the General. The Cavalry was a few miles in advance. It was supposed that this movement was in the view of intercepting the Pindarees who were understood to be in that direction. In crossing the Bunass eight Hackeries were plundered in the evening a few miles from Camp. Meer Khan continued occupied by the siege of Madarajghur, which he had twice assailed in vain and was preparing for a third storm. On the 10th General Donkin encamped at Boondee, which our correspondent remarks is the finest Indian town he had seen. It is within 24 miles of Kotah. The division had passed some forts in the Jypore territory, which had been taken from the Raja by Meer Khan and Mootaub Khan, in possession of whose troops they still remain.

According to the Bilsah Ukbars Scindia had encouraged the Pindarees to plunder and lay waste the country around Seronge, an act which whether so encouraged or not, they were not slow to perform.

From Cattack we learn, that the force there continue scattered in parties in pursuit of Jugbundoo, who eludes every attempt to surprise him The Commission there, we understand, it busily employed in investigating the causes of these disturbances. It appears that the Native Officers of the Court are deeply implicated by the extortions of which they have been guilty, and the principal of them have in consequence been committed to jail. The people in that quarter are in some measure new to our institutions and the Bengalees have proved too knowing for them. The measures however, now in train, will speedily, we doubt not, restore confidence and tranquillity.

The Prince of Orange, announced to carry a Packet Mail from London to be closed on the 28th of July, may be considered due. Unless during the season for the dispatch of Company's Ships, which all carry Packet Mails, private correspondence is now much interrupted, as it appears to be the practice of the General Post Office to keep all letters for the sailing of a Packet Mail, unless the correspondent at home address his letter by a particular Ship. This mode of obviating the inconvenience should be suggested by those whose correspondents are not aware of the circumstance. If we suffer from the delay in transmitting letters by the new system, we enjoy a security against mistakes, as His Majesty's Post Master General is responsible for all such. The following case occurred in England some years ago. A gentleman residing in London being dangerously ill, directed that a letter should be dispatched to his Nephew, desiring him immediately to come to town. The old gentleman had sometime before quarrelled with his Nephew, but now considering himself on his death-bed he wished a reconciliation might take place, intending to leave him his property. The letter was accordingly sent to the Post Office addressed to the Nephew at Hastings, Sussex. No Nephew however appeared at the time expected, and the Uncle, indignant at this apparent neglect, made a will in favour of another person, and had expired before the arrival of his Nephew. By a mistake at the Post Office the letter had been sent into Essex in place of Sussex. By this the Nephew was cut out of this Uncle's Property. He brought an action against the Post Master General, and recovered £10,000.

Captain Croker of H. M. 17th Foot has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General. Captain Wallace of H. M. 24th Dragoons, Secretary and Persian Interpreter to General Toone.

In consequence of the high price of Grain in the Western Provinces, Government has issued a proclamation authorising certain bounties on all Grain imported at Allahabad from Bengal and Behar for the next four months.

By a General Order by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, the different divisions of troops employed against the Pindarees are authorised to divide on the spot all such lawful prize property as they may capture.

[*Bengal Hurkaru, Dec. 21.*

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE COURIER.

SEPTEMBER 23d 1817.

An expedition has sailed from Brest to take possession of French Guayana, of which province Count Carra St. Cyr is appointed Commandant and Governor.

It has been for some time rumoured in the political circles of Paris, that a demand would be made upon the French Government for the indemnities guaranteed to the subjects of various European States, under the Treaties of 1814 and 1815. These indemnities relate to claims of private creditors arising from losses sustained by them in consequence of the exactions, contributions, &c. levied by the armies of Napoleon. They amount, as we have heard, to nearly a milliard of francs. In the Gazette de Mayence, there is a long article upon the subject, of which we have extracted a portion in another part of our paper. It seems the Government of France has interposed some objections to the legality of this enormous claim, which, it is said, will form a prominent feature in the discussion of the approaching Sitting of the Chambers.

We have steadily predicted an improvement in the Revenue as the natural and necessary result of that life and spirit which has been given to manufactures and commerce by the re-establishment of Public Credit in consequence of the wise and energetic measures of domestic policy adoped in the late Session of Parliament. We are proud to announce that our predictions are most amply verified. The overplus in the Revenue arising from the Stamps and the Customs has been so considerable, that it will nearly make up the deficiency which took place in the Excise. This state of the finances appears to have been felt on the Stock Exchange yesterday, though it was a holiday. Consols were evidently improving.—They were [illegible] for this day. and at 80⅝ for the [illegible] Account. As to India Bonds, it seems [illegible] they must improve. It is not lo[illegible] they were at 123s. premium, and as [illegible] only one-fifth of the interest deducted, [illegible] late fall was clearly much more th[illegible] circumstances warranted. All our Pu[illegible] Securities general, though occasiona[illegible] extrinsic circumstances, [illegible] their relative proportions accor[illegible] their true value; and upon this pri[illegible] may reckon that the India Bonds will not only recover, but recover considerably.

The *Eden* that was lately sunk by way of experiment for the cure of the dry rot, has been minutely surveyed to ascertain the result, which appears to answer every expectation. The *Mersey* is to undergo the same treatment, and is preparing for that purpose. In future all timber and plank are to be boiled or steamed in salt instead of fresh water, as has been the general practice of late years.

SEPTEMBER 27.

GERMAN PAPERS.

VIENNA, SEPT. 12.

A great banking-houſe at Vienna lately received from one of its correſpondents at Boston a letter, which has been obligingly communicated to us for the purpoſe of publiſhing the following extract from it in our Paper:—

— "Boston, July 4, 1817.

.........." The rage of emigration from Europe to this country prevails to ſuch a degree, that every ship which arrives is crowded with emigrants, who, on their arrival, are half starved. Among thoſe last arrived, the most are Swiſs, Wurtembergers, and Palatines. Last week there arrived here four ships from Holland, with 3,250 Swiſs, on board, from the Cantons of Basle and Zurich, who were in the most wretched condition. In New York there are above 16,000 of ſuch emigrants, Irish, Scotch, and Germans in a more lamentable condition than that of the Lazzaroni at Naples. Great ſoup-cellars are opened, in order at least to protect these poor wretches against famine. In concert with many of the most reſpectable men in this city, I request you, Gentlemen, to make known in one of the Vienna Journals the true situation of thoſe deluded emigrants, as it appears that the most erroneous ideas prevail in Europe reſpecting the state of things in America. The whole American coast, from the river St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi, is very populous, and the country well peopled and cultivated to the extent of from 500 to 2,000 miles from the sea coast. What is called Emigrants' land lies at the distance of 3,000 English miles from any of the Atlantic provinces, and the journey thither must be made on foot. America has no need of artisans and mechanics, for all manufactured goods are imported cheaper than they can be manufactured in the country. The warehouses in the American Cities are filled with English goods, which are ſold at any price. Provisions are four times as dear in America as in Germany: I pay 13 dollars per week for my table. To all this must be added, that during the rigorous winter season, which lasts here in general from ſeven to eight months, there is no employment whatever for the labouring poor."—AUSTRIAN OBSERVER TO SEPT. 14

Yesterday Kingston Papers arrived to the 2d of August. They contain various and interesting intelligence relative to the warfare carrying on upon the Spanish Main; but in the confusion of opposite and contradictory narratives, it is difficult to ſay what degree of credit ought to be attached to it. The last accounts of the operations of the contending armies are brought down to about the middle of July, and ſupply the following ſummary of intelligence:—

"General Morillo, informed that the army under General Paez approached towards Calabozo, ordered Gorrin to march with 1500 men (from the 3,000 who had lately been recruited and posted at Valencia) with a view to join Aldama, and in concert with him to attack the enemy. This was accordingly done, and the reſult proved fatal to the Spaniards, who were totally overthrown in the Guyabel. Morillo, apprised of this catastrophe, joined the garriſons of La Guyra, Caraccas, and Puerto Cabello, and with his staff marched in ſearch of the enemy. He met them posted off Calabozo, engaged them, and was routed with considerable loſs, leaving on the field of battle upwards of 600 killed. The remnant of his army fled in disorder, and a great number of them paſsed over to the victors. After this event, Morillo retired to Valencia, and convoked a meeting compoſed of ſeveral bodies, to deliberate on the meaſures that were neceſsary for their safety, while he was endeavouring to levy fresh forces. The loss of the Royalists in the two last engagements is ſaid to be very considerable, so that the evacuation Caraccas and La Guyra must have been inevitable, had not the arrival of fresh troops [illegible]rom Spain altered the determination of the [illegible]panish General, who was but expecting the [illegible]pproach of the enemy to retire to Porto Ca[illegible]llo.

[illegible]—Paez mo[illegible] [illegible]y forward, but wisely [illegible]d deliberately; not a single action does he [illegible]zard; his steps are all directed by a general [illegible]vernment."

Subsequent accounts show, that in conse[illegible]nce of the fresh reinforcements from Spain, [illegible] of the newly raised levies, Morillo had [illegible] enabled to resume offensive operations. His capture of Margaretta, we are glad to find, was not attended with all the cruelty laid to his charge by the American Papers.

The only official despatch from the Royalists which we have seen is contained in a Caraccas Gazette of the 31 of July. In this the Spanish Commander in Chief makes known, that the rebels, who had occupied the positions of Cariaco and Carupano, had been completely defeated, with the loss of about 200 slain, and above 500 who had voluntarily surrendered.

Among the prisoners are stated to be the leaders, Col. Rafael Jugo, styled Secretary of War; Antonio Herrera, and Francisco Sucre. The Insurgents are represented to have lost in this affair the whole of their field ammunition, and eight pieces of artillery.

We learn, from private letters of the 13th August, that a dreadful mortality prevails at Charleston. The nature of the malady is not expressed; but, it is stated to be so alarming that all who are able fly from the sphere of its operation.

SEPTEMBER 29th.

We feel great pleasure in communicating to our readers the accounts forwarded to us by a Correspondent, respecting the state of manufactures in Staffordshire. Wednesbury, Bilston, Tipton, and Braley, are the chief places where the iron trade is carried on, and it is acknowledged by every one, that they were never more active. Indeed the orders cannot be executed within the time required. Six months ago the aspect of affairs was very different. Men were literally starving, and all the principal furnaces were stopped. Now, on the contrary, additional furnaces are building in order to smelt the ore fast enough to comply with the orders which are pouring in from all parts. The abundant harvest, uniting with this commercial prosperity, will enable the working population of Staffordshire to enjoy the happy consequences of peace and plenty.

The Prince Regent, it is said, has signified his intention of appointing an additional number of Naval Officers to be his Royal Highness's Aides-de-Camp; which honour is to be considered as a step of promotion, in the same way as it was understood in the army, when an Officer was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the King.

At a General Meeting of the Bank of Scotland, on Tuesday last, an additional dividend of one per cent. was declared, and a vote of thanks to the Directors, for their able and judicious management of the Bank, was moved and carried.

By a return of the Goldsmith's Hall Company, for the Quarter ending the 24th of June, there appears an increase of upwards of 5000l. in the amount of duties paid upon gold and silver plate, compared with the preceding Quarter, being an increase of at least one-third. Such an augmented demand for the luxuries, the mere elegancies of society, as this fact makes manifest, is another incontrovertible evidence of the returning prosperity of the country.

The Russian frigate Kamschatka, is refitting at Spithead, for a voyage round the world. She arrived on Tuesday from Cronstadt.

MADRID, SEPT. 11.

The mother and wife of the Marquis of Solano, late Captain-General of Andalusia, and Governor of Cadiz, have obtained from the King the solemn declaration of his innocence. This brave officer, who served in the army of Catalonia in 1793, and afterwards served under Moreau in Germany, was publicly assassinated in Cadiz, because he was not disposed to yield to the clamours of the factious, but on the contrary endeavoured to make the authority with which he was invested respected. "This posthumous reparation finally decides a long agitated political question. It is now recogniged that anarchy had dissolved the bonds of society, and that the absence of the legitimate Sovereign left unhappy Spain without a Government. It is just to recommend the memory of these martyrs of their fidelity. Perhaps it may yet be possible to reach the assassins. Be that as it may, we ought not to condemn too rigorously the different parts which men took under circumstances in which the laws were powerless, and we had no resource left but the melancholy one of imploring the assistance of foreign force.

TURIN, SEPT. 7.

The Portuguse squadron which sailed from Leghorn has encountered violent tempests. Many vessels suffered so much that they have been obliged to put into Cagliari, where the Princess Royal of Portugal was landed. The provisions being in part damaged, it is necessary to procure a new supply from Genoa and Leghorn.

DRESDEN, SEPT. 13.

It is not true that the Emperor of Ruſsia has invited our King to consent to a new exchange of poſseſsions with Pruſsia. No demand of that nature has been made to our Monarch. Our relations with Ruſsia begin to be more intimate, which must be advantageous to us in many respects.

We are informed that the claims which Saxony is entitled to make on Pruſsia amount to 18,000,000 rixdollars. They have been acknowledged to be exact by the Court of Berlin. Theſe claims arise, in a great meaſure, from transactions of the years 1805 and 1806, when ſeveral Pruſsian corps d'armee were stationed in Saxony.

We are now certain that the Saxon Diet will aſsemble on the 19th of October in our city; it will be completely organised according to the old method. Improvements in the administration and in the laws, as well as in the constitution, are desired among us, as in most of the other countries of Germany; but they are expected with tranquillity. We know that the King, who only desires the walfare of his subjects, is occupied with the consideration of these improvements, and that we shall finally obtain them. The approaching Diet will determine the mode of the future organization of our representation. At present that would be a premature consideration.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

JULY 11TH 1817.

At half past 4 o'clock the house was ſummoned to the House of Lords to hear the Royal assent given by commission to ſeveral public and private bills.

A meaſsage from the Lords, requesting a copy of the report on the poor laws, was received, and a copy of the report was ordered.

Mr. Greenfell had expected to see a right hon. gent. (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) in his place, to whom he intended to propose a few considerations; but although he understood he would not be in his place that night, he would addreſs the houſe on the subject. He did not intended to enter upon the question, whether more good or evil had arisen from the system of paper currency that prevailed for the last 20 years; but since it had produced the effect of giving a greater taste for paper currency than for metallic currency, as more readily convertible to commercial use, he wished that greater profit might result from it to the people. He ſubmitted to the hon. gen. opposit whether ſome of the good that was now exclusively enjoyed by the Bank, and by private banks, might not be communicated to the public.

Mr. Lushington ſaid a few words, which we could not hear.

A new writ was ordered for the brought of Harwich, in room of the Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland.

Mr. Bennet ſaid he held in his hand a paper, which he presented to the house with reluctance, both on account of the lateneſs of the time, and of the nature of its contents. It was always painful to him to bring forward petitions against men in high and important offices. This petition was from Mr. Maurice O'Connor, justice of the peace in the county of Kerry in Ireland, and complained of the conduct of Mr. Justice Day. Mr. O'connor's son, who was quite a boy, had been killed in a duel. A warrant was issued for the apprehension of the other party. He trusted the facts would not be found correct; but the house would be surprised to hear that this man, who had been 5 times engaged in similar acts, had been dismiſsed from the bar, being bound over to keep the peace. He was aware that the lateneſs of the time was a great objection to this petition; but he was ſure every member of that house would sympathize with the feelings of the father. Another ſon, by reflecting on the conduct of Mr. Justice Day, had made himself amenable to the law, and was obliged to take shelter in the house of a friend, where, in May last, he fell a sacrifice; in short, he died, and his last entreaty was, that his father should take ſome steps to obtain justice and redreſs.

Mr. Blake was going into a general discussion of the importance of high judicial authorities, and the necessity of care on the part of Government and of Parliament, who were appointed to perform the duties attached to them, when.

Mr. CROKER rose to order.

Mr. ABERCROMBY said, there could be but one opinion as to the motives of the hon. gen. and it was the duty of the house to interpose between him and the petitioner. He hoped he would consent to withdraw the petition, and bring it forward next session, when all the circumstances could be fully ascertained.

Lord CASTLEREAGH could say, from his own personal knowledge, that there was not a greater ornament to the Irish Bench, or a man of greater integrity, and more honourable in every respect, than Mr. Justice Day. There was an evident propriety on this account, in delaying all inquiry into this subject.

Mr. BROUGHAM was in the same situation with his honourable friend' having a petition to present from one O'Hendon, complaining of the conduct of a judge, and another person in high authority; which, as it was now to late, he would present next session.

Mr. BENNET was sensible of the necessity of withdrawing the petition at present, but he should feel it his duty to bring it forward next session.

STATE OF THE NATION.

Mr. BROUGHAM.—If no public principles had been violated during the session, and if as it closed it left the liberties of the people on their ancient foundation, and the power of the Crown within its constitutional limits, he would not once more trespass on the indulgence of the house; but when the expectation of the country had been so great at the beginning of the seſsion, when the disappointment in its course was so signal and so afflicting, and, above all, when the rights and liberties—when the personal freedom of every man in the nation was put in the power of Ministers, he could not allow the session to close without seeing whether, before separating, they would not be prevailed on to exercise the wholesome but difficult duty of self examination, and to carry to the foot of the Thorne an humble address, praying that the extraordinary powers which they had given should not be abused. The distress every where felt at the beginning of the session, some months indeed before the beginning of the session, all must well remember. He would not attempt to describe them, either in the language used by members on his side of the house, or in the petitions presented by the people. If he were to describe them he could not wish for apter terms than those used by a noble lord, the member for Carmarthenshire, (Lord R. Seymour.) In the midst of the greivous distresses universally felt, some symptoms might be traced of great discontent, of an anxious desire of change; here and there some disturbances were created by persons, inconsiderable in character and influence, and even in point of numbers—by such persons, who either from defect of intellect, or desire of converting general distress to purposes of plunder, a few breaches of the public peace were committed. All those symptoms might be traced before the beginning of the session: but there was one symptom, universally manifested and without example in any former period of our history—it was an anxious universal expectation of redress and relief from our labours. This hope was every where entertained, but was most deeply cherished where the distress was greatest. *(hear, hear.)* How did the house answer these expectations? They began, not by relieving, but by restraining them. Ere we asked them their complaints or their wishes, we took away their liberties. When at last we did inquire into their distress, and found that many means of relieving them were practicable, when Ministers themselves aggreed that our system of commerce and trade required revision, we immediately passed on to the other orders of the day. In no period of history, in no nation or country, was even an instance known of a people, so universally, so strongly, so unconquerably, and in such overwhelming distress and suffering, attached to their natural protectors and guardians, and so confident of attention to their grievances, and of relief from their sufferings. If when the people met to petition Parliament for a redress of their grievances, if when they were evincing their attachment to our constitution by expressing their confidence in the good disposition & wisdom of the legislature, a demagogue had gotten up and predicted what happened, saying, "look not to Parliament for assistance in your misery, or even a favourable consideration of your sufferings; I will not go there, the attempt is useless, they will not hear your petitions; they will not diſcuſs the means of answering; they will neglect your representations, and paſs to the order of the day," the house would have heard of it as a symptom of disaffection, and a menace of rebellion. [*Hear, hear*]. Much had been said of the absurd projects of the reformers, and of the folly of looking at universal suffrage and annual Parliaments as a remedy for existing diſtreſs: and the historian, in looking back upon this period, would have to describe many instances of that disposition which ſuffering generates, to rely credulously on the most improbable means of relief; but he would likewise have to record, that in resisting applications of the people for a redress of grievances, Parliament had committed remarkable departures from the constitution. For universal suffrage and annual Parliaments, however inconsistent they were, in the opinion of many, with the nature of our political fabric, could not be more contrary to it than the mode in which the repreſentations and interests of the people had been treated was to the spirit of our constitution. Innumerable petitions were presented, and their allegations ought to have been inquired into. They were, however, neglected, and no meaſures were adopted but those of coercion and punishment. As nothing had been done by the house, as no examination into grievances took place, and no plan of improvement was adopted, it might be proper to inquire what amelioration had ensued, independent of Parliamentary aid; and what the courſe of events had accomplished, after Ministers had refused to direct it to any beneficial result. He was ready to admit, that in looking at our affairs in this way, the prospect was somewhat brightened. The effects of the late scanty harvest were not so severely felt, and were in some degree removed; an increase had taken place in the value of land; and the price of the funds had risen; our trade, too had somewhat improved, and hopes were entertained of a continued amelioration. In stating, however, that our commerce was improving, he was bound to say, that there was something rather alarming in the accounts of the last two quarters. He alluded to the scanty supply of last harvest, and the consequent revival of the importation of grain under the provisions of the corn bill. The opening of our ports for corn had thus operated as a practical remedy for the depreciation of our general commerce, without being an evidence of its growing prosperity. Corn was the only commodity which, under certain circumstances, could be imported duty free; and the demand for it in the season of scarcity was the only cause, it was to be feared, of the additional stimulus given to our export trade or our manufacturing industry. To show this he need only remind the house, that the customs had in the last quarters fallen off instead of improving; which accorded very well with the fact, that there might be an additional import of corn, but was perfectly inconsistent with any improvement in our general commerce or import. Another symptom of our improving condition was stated to be the rise in the funds; an effect which might be attributed to one of two causes—the one permanent and beneficial, the other temporary, and rather a sign of distreſs than a proof of amelioration. The former consisted in the reduction of our national expenditure, and the diminution of our public burdens (for which his Majesty's Ministers, who oppoſed every measure of retrenchment and refused to adopt any recommendation of economy till it was forced upon them, could claim no credit) by which the savings of individuals were increased, and not being required for the ſupply of their immediate wants, were invested in the funds; thus creating a demand for stock and raising its price. The latter consisted in the want of employment for capital, in the stagnation of trade, and the want of any other mode of deriving interest for money in the possession of capitalists. This would intirely disappear with the revival of commerce; which, when it took place, would lower the funds, by inducing people to invest their money in more beneficial employment. That there was no unequivocal improvement in the situation of the country, or in the general condition of the people, notwithstanding these alleged symptoms of returning prosperity, might be proved from the experience that every man had of what must be the state of our manufacturers, when an able and skilful weaver could not earn more, by his greatest exertion, than six or seven shillings a week; and from the knowledge of the general distress under which our agricultural population laboured. [*hear, hear.*] But even admitting that there had been some improvement, was that a reason why we should relax in our efforts to hasten the return of general prosperity? Were we to refrain from taking steps to ameliorate our condition, because it was not just so bad as it was four months ago? Because we had sunk to a point of distress which we could not go beyond, and were now rising out of its depths, were we to be told that no efforts were to be made for our further extrictaion? (*hear, hear.*) This he knew was always the answer of Ministers to any suggestions or recommendations of improvement—that we were already rising from our difficulties, and that matters would right themselves. If we could be proved not to be so bad as we were six calender months ago, they were satisfied, and desired to stand still. This principle of conduct he (Mr. B.) entirely disapproved of and denounced. So long as we could improve our affairs, so long as there was one beneficial arrangement unexecuted, it was criminal to be idle, it was a gross dereliction of duty to stand still with our arms folded across, and to trust without exertion to the issue of events. (*Hear, hear, hear.*) It became the house, therefore, to review what was proposed to be done, and what was actually performed. In this review sufficient subjects of condemnation would occur, without requiring from Ministers more than they could have executed, or from Parliament more than it could have accomplished. No man charged Ministers with the consequence of a bad harvest; no man attributed blame to them for those sufferings and evils that must always more or less attend that revolution of society, and that dislocation of the relations of manufacturing industry, which are occasioned in a transition from war to peace, however liable they were to charge from the long continuance or wasteful expenditure of that war; but sufficient subjects for crimination still remained. They were told, that on the return of peace our system required review; that the world was placed in new circumstances; that our relations with the rest of Europe had changed; that the progress of events required an alteration of our policy; that the great interests of our commerce, and the body of our commercial regulations-demanded examination; and that the state of our finances, so deranged, should be brought fully under the view of the legislature, to know completely how we stood, and what improvements could be adopted. Now what was done in these circumstances, or what answer was given to these recommendation? When he [Mr. B.] brought forward the subject of our trade and manufactures, a right hon. gent. [Mr. Robinson], who was at the head of the Board of Trade, and from his situation was bound to have entered on the inquiry, had admitted every thing that he stated, and had candidly confessed the errors of our commercial policy. In his memorable declaration in the house—memorable for the candour with which it was uttered, memorable for the liberality of the principles which it sanctioned, and which he showed he so well understood; but still more memorable for the striking admission with which it was coupled—he allowed that he saw the great errors and pernicious tendency of the narrow and absurd system on which the trade of the country was conducted; but that hostile representation and conflicting interests stood in the way of new arrangements, or any beneficial improvements. To what he had advanced the right honorable gentleman answered—"We admit your principles to be incontrovertible—we confess our present commercial regulations are impolitic, and that a change would be desirable; but when we propose any improvement for the general advantage, in come the shipping interest in come the conflicting commercial and manufacturing interests, beset the Board of Trade, and oppose each other before us; and what can we do?" The merchants employed in the iron trade, those employed in the wood trade, the miners, the manufacturers, the shipping interest, had all different objects, all prayed for the continuance or enactment of restrictive regulations and no satisfactory adjustment could be made of their conflicting claims; what, therefore, could be done? The right hon. gent. confessed the inability of Government to control these opposing individuals, and with this confession of imbecility, was contented to adhere to a pernicious and erroneous system, with the full view of its impolicy and absurdity. Nay, even the statute imposing a duty on the transit of foreign linen, than which he might say a more absurd regulation did not exist on the statute-book of any country that had a book, was allowed to continue, because, though it confessedly cramped the commerce of the country, and injured the general prosperity, the right hon. gentlemen dreaded that its repeal would set the North of Ireland in a flame. [*hear, hear.*] Now, when the house saw this miserable weakness, when they heard an admission of just principles, but a confession, that from conflicting interests, they could not be carried into effect; when a Minister at the head of the department of trade, with an interesting candour and touching simplicity, allowed that the country was proceeding in an impolitic course; but that when he tried to effect any improvement he encountered an opposition which he could not overpower, was it proper to pass to the other orders of the day? [*hear, hear, hear.*] Was it becoming to allow the plea, that what you say is right—what you recommend would benefit the country; but because the petty and partial interests of those engaged in the iron, copper, the wood, and the linen trade, oppose us, we cannot enter into a review of commercial regulations, or listen to any suggestions of beneficial change? The house should have said, we allow your claim of imbecility, but it ought not to prejudice the welfare of the country—we will back your efforts for improvement, and enable you to overcome these conflicting claims which you confess your incapacity to adjust. [*hear. hear.*] But instead of this, the house passed to the order of the day [*cries of hear*]; and now, though we had arrived at the third year of peace, and should have long ago inquired into the commercial policy of the country, no examination had yet taken place, nor had any thing been yet done. With regard to our financial system we were in a different situation. On this subject there was no admission similar to that of the right hon. president of the Board of Trade. The right hon. gent. (the Chancellor of the Exchequer), whom he did not now see in his place, did make some opposition to himself [Mr. B.] and his friends. They pressed upon his attention, that in peace exorbitant duties could not be raised; and by reducing the taxes on articles which peace afforded such facilities of smuggling, he would increase the revenue. The right hon. gent. was, however, of a different opinion, and would do nothing except they would allow his favourite measure of an income-tax (*cries of hear*). He therefore proceeded with his temporary and wavering expedients, now issuing exchequer bills, now treasury bills, now compounding with the Bank for a loan without interest, now taking one with interest, varying from year to year according to circumstances, watching the progress of events, doing nothing, and hoping that by the chapter of accidents every thing would come round to his wishes without any exertion. His system was to have no system, his plan of finance was to proceed entirely without plan [*hear, hear*]; waiting till circumstances might change, or till the house, seeing the derangement of our financial affairs, would agree to the revival of the income-tax, of which he and the noble lord were nightly singing the dirge [*hear.* and a laugh]—an oppressive tax which had, he trusted, been condemned to perpetual extinction, and which the country would never be so destitute of spirit as allow to be proposed nor Parliament so abandoned to all sense of shame or duty as to enact. (*Cries of hear.*) If our commerce was in a bad state, our finances were calculated to excite greater alarm. The finance committee even could not venture a calculation, but were obliged to resort to an average. He had formerly stated what he would now repeat, that though our commerce might improve, it could never again reach that pitch of prosperity which it lately attained. This might easily be proved. There was at present an incapacity among the nations of the Continent to pay for our commodities, from the exhaustion of a ruinous and protracted war: and, unhappily for us, there existed a growing ability to supply themselves. Our great extent of machinery, our immense accumulation of capital, and our superior manufacturing skill, might ensure us great advantages in the market, but the people of the Continent were making rapid advances. Cotton-mills had been erected in the neighbourhood of Vienna, which manufactured twist of the best quality; and at Mulhausen in Switzerland, a similar establishment was erected. Speaking on this subject, he could not but refer to the policy lately recommended in some petitions, of prohibiting the exportation of cotton-yarn. This appeared to him to be a delusion that had been fallen into by a large body who were suffering under the want of employment. A petition had been sent on the subject to the Prince Regent, and one was to have been offered to the house, signed by 200,000 individuals. He proposed to the petitioners to delay sending it up, as he hoped delay and discussion might dispel their prejudices: and to induce them to do so, held out to them the hope that, if circumstances did not change, their case might next session be inquired into by a Parliamentary committee. He wished to hear every thing that could be said; but he deemed it his duty to mention, that he thought the more the subject was inquired into the greater would the impolicy of the prohibition appear; and that, instead of relieving the class who petitioned for it, it would impede general commerce, ruin the cotton-spinners, injure the importers of cotton-wool, and, by rendering the yarn dearer to the weaver, involve him in the general calamity. (*Hear, hear.*) It was necessary to attend to the situation of this class of persons, the cotton-spinners, as among them, as among the other classes collected in great bodies, there was no permanent connexion between manufacturer and employer, & among them disaffection chiefly existed. The next subject to which the hon. gent. adverted was our relation with the South American colonies, & here he found equal subject of complaint against his Majesty's Government. He would not now enter fully into the subject. The impolicy of our conduct was sufficiently obvious—our want of system, plan, or object. In some places we had commercial agents, in others none. In one of the States we had a consul, who received his commission from Ferdinand, but who had not produced his credentials till the State which he was accredited had declared itself independent, or had, as it was called in some quarters, revolted. Over the whole of South America there was a complaint of a want of communication, or of concert and understanding. The governors of our colonies acted in the same way as our Government at home, or executed impolitic instructions received from this country. The Governor of Trinidad openly opposed the cause of the independents, and took part against them with the mother country; opening letters addressed to them, refusing to admit into the island those who had been opposed to the Royal arms; imposing contributions, sometimes to the amount of 200 dollars, on those who sought admission; and obstructing all communication between Trinidad and the Spanish main, as much as was in his power. Since he (Mr. B.) last spoke in the house on this subject, he heard that the intercourse between that island and the neighbouring continent had been so completely interrupted, that mules had risen forty dollars in price; and that the price of a pound of food, which was formerly five-pence, had risen to six shillings. Such a difference of price, amounting to a thousand per cent. in districts so contiguous, showed the obstruction offered to all communication or commercial intercourse. If the policy of Government in this quarter was marked by illiberality, injustice, and absurdity, it had been equally so on the Continent of Europe, and we were now reaping the bitter fruits of the noble lord's negotiations. He would not enter into any reasoning on the subject; he would state one fact which would be worth a thousand arguments. What he alluded to happened in the port of Genoa, disclosing a scene of as great tyranny and injustice on on the one hand, as great oppression on the other; and as great imbecility in a third party as any act that had ever been heard of within the walls of the house. (*hear, hear.*) It was well known, that though the King of Sardinia was one of the legitimate Sovereigns for whom we established the present order of things, yet that we found him possessed of small territory and of very limited power, and by expanding his narrow dominions, and giving him new subjects, we made him a creature of our own. Our exertions brought him from a barren island, restore him to his continental dominions, and endowed him with Genoa. This city was declared as free, because we gave it him, and because Congress declared it free. This petty dependent monarch, imitating the conduct of a greater illegitimate one, prevailed, by the arguments to which the latter was accustomed to appeal, upon the Chamber of Commerce of that port, to contribute money to him for building a large frigate. The Chamber to raise the money, assessed their own members and the English, together with the French and Piedmontese merchants, who hate and envy the English, and wish to make the place too warm for them, in order to dislodge them. The English merchants remonstrated, but their remonstrances were not attended to. They applied to Mr. Hill, the British minister at the Court of Turin. Finding that this application was unsuccessful they applied to the British consul, who made a representation to the Sardinian Minister. The reply from him was, that the assessment was not at all an affair of Government, but an arrangement made by the Chamber of Commerce, with which he could not interfere, and against which Government could grant no redress. The merchants made a representation to the Chamber, and resisted payment. This only produced a measure of oppression. A soldier was sent to the house of every English merchant, with orders to remain there till the mandate for raising the contribution was complied with, at the pay of three francs a day, to be levied on the person in whose house he remained. The merchants complained to the consul and ambassador; the latter of whom disapproved of the proceeding: but added, there was no help for it, that he had done his utmost, and that the only course the merchants had was to submit. The whole of these proceedings were submitted to the noble lord, who must have been displeased at the ungracious return made for our exertions by a Sovereign who owed to him the means of oppressing British subjects. But what did he do?—did he afford that protection which the merchants had a right to expect, and speak to the Court of Sardinia with that energy which became the Minister of Great Britain? No! he applied to the King's Advocate, to know if it was lawful for the King of Sardina to act as he had done; and even submitted to him a case which did not comprehend a full view of the circumstances. The tax was stated to be general tax; and as such, the imposition of it did not authorize going to war, or make it a duty for the British Government to interfere. On this legal opinion the noble lord acted. Good God! was it becoming in a British Minister, in such a case, to allow an injustice to be committed on a technical opinion; to make no remonstrance to a Sovereign who was under such obligations to us, when he oppressed our countrymen, merely because the King's Advocate, on a partial representation of the case, said, that it was no ground for declaring war? [*hear.*] When he (Mr. B.) read these papers, they excited his greatest astonishment; and, as an Englishman, made him blush for the degradation of the English character. If English merchants were to be thus treated, if they received no protection from the English Government when oppressed by petty States, they might say with truth, We are a great naval power, a great and enlightened nation; but for all practical purposes we are an insignificant people, and cannot protect ourselves against the smallest aggression, or even send a memorial to the petty Court of Sardinia. (*cries, of hear, hear, hear.*) This could not be expected to be a solitary instance of oppression, and accordingly it was followed by others. The first was a tariff on cloth, which gave so great advantages to the French manufacturers over us, that no British cloth, could be imported into Genoa, as he had heard from a merchant of Yorkshire, whom he met at Milan. There was another tax imposed, called *annonaria*; and another was a duty on goods imported into Genoa for the purpose of exportation, similar to our transit duty on foreign linen. Would not this tame submission invite oppression from other Powers? Could Austria and Russia, those great States, be expected to show us any regard or grant us any commercial advantages, when we allowed ourselves to be insulted and trampled on by a creature of our own, the little King of Sardinia? (*cries of hear.*) We had mistaken our proper policy, and descended from our legitimate rank. We were placed as arbiters of Europe, and could have ruled its destinies by throwing our weight into the scale if we chose; but we had surrendered that proud pre-eminence to become a fifth-rate military power—neither our safest nor our most dignified attitude, neither adding to our credit nor our security. (*Hear hear.*) The noble lord boasted of his treaties, but if one attended to the state of Europe, there were evident symptoms of their instability. The state of arms in which the different States remained; the Holy Alliance which seemed more of a political than a religious description; and the circumstance, that it originated with the two Powers who bordered on Turkey, and had their views fixed on its dismemberment, together with the misunderstanding bewteen Spain and Portugal, might lead to some interruption of the general peace at no distant date. He was perfectly ready to admit that there were matters on which it became us to make a different use of our influence, and he could not avoid referring, in this part of his speech, to the note of the Allied Powers respecting the situation of Lucien Buonaparte, which so deeply affected the honour and dignity of this country. What he had to lament was, not the mere refusal of passports for himself, but the refusal of them for his son; for, as in the case of Dyott's divorce bill, we had charged his petition into an enactment against him. He regretted also to see, not only the name of Sir C. Stuart, but that of the Duke of Wellington, to this document; regarding it, as he feared he must, to be an indication, that the minister for civil affairs was bound to take his instructions from the military commander. In one part of this note Lucien was described to be more dangerous in America than in Europe. Although it was somewhat difficult to conceive the grounds of this proposition, yet supposing it to be literally true, what was the real danger to be apprehended from him in either part of the world? He was a person who, as far as he understood, was a great admirer of French poetry, and who, when not engaged in either reading or writing it, amused himself with digging up the remains of antiquity at the seat of Tusculum. When in this country, his whole deportment—and it had been vigilantly observed—was of the most peaceable and inoffensive nature. Was this spirit of persecution adopted in order that the new system of Europe might rival in all respects the treaty of Westphalia? The conclusion of this extraordinary note was that another abode was necessary to be provided for him in the Roman States. Was it worthy he would ask, of a great country? Was it worthy of whatever might yet remain of the ancient liberality of Britain, to be occupied, in junction with the other great Powers of Europe, in devising a residence to which, when selected, the individual in question must be removed by force? [*hear, hear.*] If it had happened in our times, and to the astonishment of an enlightened generation, that a monk, in spite of all the cry and prejudices of the nopopery doctrine, should be drawn from the recesses of a convent, and from amidst his beads and rosaries, to be erected into a temporal sovereign, was the world to understand that he was still to remain the instrument of those who had pretended to leave him independent? Was he to be represented to be so incapable of exercising the functions of sovereignty, that he had no control over the proceedings of an individual residing within his territories, and therefore other nations must interfere to prescribe the spot to which he ought to be confined, before their apprehensions could be allayed? He believed the whole intelligence with respect to his intrigues in Naples was derived from certain diplomatic agents, who thought themselves obliged to be doing something like their fellow-labourers at home; and to whom red bags and large seals were the very luxuries of their existence. Turning, however, from this waste of our legitimate influence abroad, he felt it his duty to advert to another subject of complaint, which was no less than the mismanagement of the patronage belonging to the foreign Department. It was painful to him to bring forward such a charge; and the more painful, as it necessarily affected some person, nearly and intimately connected with the noble lord at the head of that department. Whilst he expressed a hope, however, that a new system of appointments would take place in the conduct of our diplomacy, he was actuated by no personal feeling of hostility or disrespect. No man could entertain the smallest objection to any military distinction or appointment that might be conferred on Lord Cathcart or Lord Stewart; but other persons than those who were only known to the country as soldiers, and whose education had been purely military, were required to execute the high & difficult trusts of the missions to Petersburgh & Vienna. He considered that it was sufficient for him to touch generally upon this subject, in order to show that there had been abuse of this very delicate branch of the public patronage. He had long abstained from alluding to it openly, and it was with sincere reluctance he now stated, that there was but one opinion at Vienna and elsewhere, as to the unfitness of Lord Stewart to execute the functions of Minister at that Court. If the noble lord instead of inquiring in his own person, would delegate another to make the inquiry for him—for many truths might be told to a third party which could not be communicated to principals—he would venture to predict that the result would be a similar representation. He was confident that he had never uttered, nor even heard, a single sentence which reflected on the high personal honour and professional merits of the two noble lords whom he had named, but their education itself afforded a presumption of their inadequacy; and whilst their appointments were a matter of regret, the whole blame of them rested with the noble lord opposite, who conducted the foreign relations of the country. It was observable, also, in the consideration of this subject, that a military person, Colonel Sterling had been appointed British consul at Genoa, although the nomination of [illegible] to similar offices called for much deeper reprobation. Having commented at such length on his various topics of foreign policy, it remained for him to say a few words on what appeared to him to be the greatest evil of all—he meant the present lamentable posture of the constitution. (*hear, hear.*) No man who wished well to the interests and happiness of this country, could turn his eyes back to the commencement of this session, and recollect, without a bitter pang, the hopes which it was then natural and reasonable to indulge in. All who had contemplated the improvement and extension of education, the removal of so many disputed questions, the abatement of party zeal, & the consequent union of sentiment which had grown up in the public mind, must have been grievously disappointed to find a new strength acquired to the cause of bigotry and misgovernment. (*hear, hear.*) The anti-Catholic had begun to raise his tone, and he thought he could descry the hands, from the hand-work of some noble lords, both on the floor and on the table, from which he was induced to suspect a repetition of an old and well-known intrigue, not very favourable to some of the present Ministers, and still less favourable to the accession of others, whose principles must for ever prevent a connexion with the authors and promoters of a no-popery cry: but in what ever quarter such designs might be entertained, their existence, or the dread of their existence, was enough to damp the hopes of every friend to the liberties and prosperity of the empire. The Catholic was, in his view of the public interests, the all-important question; it was not, as some times represented, a mere question as to individuals, but it was whether Ireland should be well or ill governed. Until it should be carried, the same principle of direction which reigned in the West Indies between the planter and the negro must operate in Ireland to the extent of preventing the Catholic and the Protestant from regarding each other as brothers and fellow-subjects. Until this question should be carried in favour of the cause of justice and of liberal policy, our financial resources would derive no augmentation from that quarter, nor would tranquillity be maintained by any other means than by an overwhelming military force. To this disappointment was to be added the melancholy fact, that in this part of the empire we had seen (for the first time since the revolution, in a period of foreign and internal peace), with hardly domestic dissension enough to scare a child, the liberties of the country abandoned, not for a limited time but *durante bene placito* to the Government. (*hear*). Such a proceeding, fearful under all circumstances, was a matter of peculiar jealousy and alarm, when it was considered to whom this power was intrusted, and by what hands it was to be exercised. With regard to the noble lord opposite, it could not be forgotten with what scenes his administration in Ireland had formerly been attended. He presumed that the noble lord had been ignorant of them at the time of their occurrence, but the circumstances were on record; it was not now a fact that could be controverted, that men had been flogged with a merciless spirit, which was not satiated till their bones appeared to the face of day. [*hear, hear.*] It was not to be denied, that one man who had been thus lacerated had been rubbed over with gunpowder, in order to be a second time mangled, till his bowels burst through his wounds, and was then abandoned without medical aid. When this man afterwards brought his action against the individual who had inflicted the punishment, it was equally true that that individual petitioned the Irish Parliament for a bill of indemnity, on the avowed principle of his having employed torture in order to extort truth. He alluded now to the case of Wright versus Fitzgerald, in which the Attorney-general had supported the application, and the petitioner had been afterwards made a baronet. If all this took place, and the noble lord remained in ignorance of it, although in his immediate vicinity, how was he, sitting in London, to prevent similar barbarities in Cornwal and in Yorkshire? If the Government was substantially the same as it was at that period, what greater security was there against the abuse of such unlimited authority? He knew not how the sagacity of Lord Sidmouth was to operate more effectually than that of his colleagues or predecessors, to prevent an innocent man from being dragged from his family, and immured in a loathsome dungeon, on the information of such persons as Oliver and Reynolds. All that now remained, however, for the house to do, after having vested such powers in the Executive Government, was to address the Crown, and to press upon its attention the necessity during the recess of Parliament of at least exercising them with caution, forbearance, and moderation. The honourable and learned gentleman concluding by reading the address, which recapitulated all the principal topics of his speech. [*hear hear.*]

Lord Castlereagh began by observing, that after the speech delivered by the honourable and learned gentleman, and the address which he had thought proper to submit to the consideration of the house, he felt himself entitled to trespass for some time on their indulgence. If the object of the hon. and learned gent. indeed had been deliberation, and not inflammation, his speech would have been unnecessary; for one part of it consisted of statements which formed a proper ground of inquiry, and another of assertions, which, if true, ought long since to have led to an impeachment. But the hon. and learned gent. had not stated either to be his object on this occasion; and he could not but think it singular, that he should have occupied himself the whole session in preparing an extended pamphlet, in the shape of a speech, and embracing a considerable quantity of libellous matter which he had reserved, not much to the credit of his generosity or candour, to be directed against him and his friends on the last day of the session. (*Hear, hear*). It was only the day before that he had been given to understand that the intention of the hon. and learned gent. had been merely to place his proposed address upon record, without going into any elaborate review of the foreign and domestic situation of the country. He disdained to accept the assurances of the hon. and learned gent.'s liberality towards either him, or those who were dear to him, although he relied confidently on the liberality of the house. It was his wish, not only to protect himself, but Parliament from that system of running it down of which they had that night witnessed so conspicuous an instance. A more opprobrious or unjust reflection could not be thrown on the character of Parliament, than to declare that it had been insensible to the distresses of the people. Every man with whom public duty was the basis of conduct must admit, that the attention of Parliament had been directed to this subject with a diligence unexampled; with the most lively sympathy; and had led not only to the most useful investigations, but to measures of the greatest practical utility. It was true, that Parliament had been called together at a moment of general suffering; and without referring here to the direct steps taken for alleviating it, he must contend, that those measures which were reprobated as an invasion of liberty had afforded substantial relief in protecting the honest and the industrious against those who hoped to make a pretended reform the instrument and means of disturbing the public peace. [*hear, hear.*] These were the proceedings which had sustained the confidence of the country, and enabled the man who loved it to labour for the support of his family without dreading the dagger of the assassin. Parliament, he repeated, would have acted the part of a driveller, if it had listened at such a time to the hon. and learned gent.'s projects of reform. The difference between his views on this subject, and those of the hon. and learned gentleman, proceeded probably from the different grounds on which they were formed. He considered the hon. and learned gent. as desirous of introducing changes into the practice of the constitution of a revolutionary nature. His own principle, on the contrary, was, that it would be dangerous to yield to any but gradual improvement, arising from, and dictated by, experience. The hon. and learned gent. contemplated as desirable, or at least favoured, the progress of alterations which he was satisfied would subvert instead of maintaining or improving the constitution. The salutary operation of the policy pursued by Parliament was manifested not only in the increasing value of the funds, which in the course of the session had risen from 62 to 79, but in that of every other description of property. There never, in fact, was a session during which the wisdom embodied in Parliament had been more successfully applied in devising the means of practical relief to evils of great magnitude and extent; or at the close of which more triumphant evidence of it was disclosed. [*hear, hear.*] Nothing but a perverted mind, or an uncandid spirit towards Parliament, could induce any one to regard their proceedings as indicative of any hostility to the liberties of the people. But had the hon. and learned gent. who, at a former period of the session, had read to the house another elaborate pamphlet on the miserable state of the country, ever started one rational idea, or submitted a single plan, for the diminution of the public burdens? No; but his constant complaint was, that nothing had been done; and that the establishment was not lowered. This assertion was repeated, notwithstanding the labours of the finance committee, to whom Government considered themselves as under great obligations; and, although the establishment had been red[illegible]om 20 to 18,000,000*l.* a reduction larger than had been anticipated by the most rigid criticism. Was it a proof that nothing had been done, that no report had yet been presented from the committee appointed to [illegible] the best means of improving the state of [illegible] an inquiry so difficult and so extensive? [illegible] found impossible to prepare and digest [illegible] in so short a time, the issue of excu[illegible] purpose of giving employ[illegible] that Parliament had exerted [illegible] relief to the distress of the [illegible] and learned gent. appeared [illegible] assumed the [illegible] of a dissertation on our commercial policy [illegible] pose of making an exclusive attack [illegible] character. He did not believe that his object was [illegible] quiry, because if it was, he must [illegible] the ability to carry it into execution. He had taken the opportunity of animadverting [illegible] of Congress, and of the Allied Powers [illegible] and it was no matter of surprise, con[illegible] ty with which some persons had watched over the fate and fortunes of a certain family, that those who achieved their overthrow should be the objects of suspicion and obloquy to them. But with reference to commercial policy, he must deny that his right hon. friend had ever supported the abstract principle of a system of exclusion. All he had maintained was, that we could not adopt such liberal principles as it was desirable that the world should act on generally,

Continued in the Additional Supplement

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1818.

Continued from the Supplement

the system of protection and counter-protection was maintained in other countries; that a more enlarged policy must be progressive and mutual, and could not be adopted *per saltum*, as the hon. and learned gent. appeared to think. Had he, however, proposed an inquiry into any particular branch of the system, he would undertake to say that it would not have been refused. He now came, certainly labouring under great disadvantages, to notice in detail those charges which were personal to himself or to those who were dear to him; and he must declare that he saw nothing in the hon. and learned gent.'s mode of treating this subject which called upon him to view it if the light of grace, or courtesy, or liberality. His description of the alleged cruelties which had been practised during the administration in Ireland, of which he had been a member, ought long since to have been made the foundation of an impeachment, if they were believed to be true, and not have been reserved to be brought forward in a strain of black, malignant, and libellous insinuation on the last day of a session. (*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. Brougham spoke to order, and submitted, that these were expressions which were not consistent with the decorum and dignity of their proceedings. He considered that the noblelord was exceeding the usual license of Parliamentary language, and he appealed to the Speaker whether this opinion was not correct.

Lord Castlereagh insisted that the hon. and learned gent. had employed insinuations which he was bound to expose and to repel.

Mr. Bennet spoke to order, and contended, that nothing had fallen from his hon. and learned friend which could justify the noble lord's asperity of observation.

Mr. Canning apprehended that there was no doubt that the word libellous was strictly applicable to whatever was said in Parliament which, in the case of its being printed, would constitute a libel.

Mr. Brougham admitted that his reflections on the noble lord's conduct called for explanation from him and even excused some warmth in the conduct of his defence.

Lord Castlereagh resumed. He would not shrink from asserting that the expressions of the hon. and learned gentleman, applied on the last day of the session to transactions which took place 20 years ago, were unjust to individuals, prejudicial to the public service, and calculated to lend countenance to the machinations of traitors. He must protest against another abuse of the privilege of speech in the hon. and learned gentleman's observations with regard to Genoa nor could ministers be responsible for our foreign relations under such a perversion of the purposes of that house. He would maintain, in opposition to the hon. and learned gentleman, that nothing was more strongly to be deprecated than the policy which he recommended, of the greater Powers making use of their influence to force commercial regulations on weaker States. It would be an equally unjust and unsound principle of commercial intercourse for this country to aim at the establishment of a distinct caste of British merchants in foreign States, enjoying particular exemptions, instead of those reciprocal advantages which were essential to the rights and interest of every people. He would zealously maintain the privileges of our merchants, in conformity with subsisting treaties, but he never would adopt the hollow, despotic, and illiberal policy—a policy directly contrary to every principle of national law—of extorting concessions of mercantile advantage by means of political superiority. If there was any thing on which he could undertake to justify himself to the house and to the country, it was with respect to the policy which had been pursued towards Spain and South America. His Majesty's Ministers had nothing to reproach themselves with on that subject. If the hon. and learned gentleman meant that the country had not the same commerce with South America that it ever had, he denied the statements in which the hon. and learned gentleman had indulged himself. He firmly believed that the country had nothing left to desire with that portion of the world. Did the hon. and learned gentleman mean to say, that he would have been able to effect any course of policy by which South America would have been more friendly to the interest of Great Britain? On the contrary, he (Lord C.) was afraid that much injury had been done, not only by the hon. and learned gent., but by others, from the speeches which had been made in that house. The hon. and learned gentleman, with the peculiar feelings which he displayed on several occasions, had stated, that all personal liberty had been invaded; but he (Lord C.) could only say, that those individuals who consulted the best interests of the nation essentially differed from him. In his opinion, the hon. and learned gentleman was a very bad guardian of the liberties of Europe. The Duke of Wellington had acted precisely as the treaties intended he should act. He [Lord C.] never heard any impeachment of the conduct of that great Capt.; and regretted, no less than he was surprised, to hear the hon. and learned gentleman say, that we were trying to manage our affairs rather by military than by civil operations. He begged leave to say, that all those who regarded the welfare and tranquility of Europe had acted with nothing more than a becoming precaution; they had merely entertained those ordinary jealousies which existing circumstances so imperiously demanded. The hon. and learned gent. had talked a great deal of that individual (Lucien Bounaparte) who had devoted himself so much to literary pursuits; but it did so happen that that individual had been the instrument of placing Buonaparte in power at an early period, and had enabled him to attain that supreme authority which he afterwards exercised to the destruction of the peace and welfare of all other parts of the world. He believed, that his intention afterwards was to enable that great destroyer of all public and private happiness to obtain complete dominion. If, therefore, we had suffered those individuals to traverse the world at their pleasure, we should not have availed ourselves of all those benefits to which our entry into Paris so justly entitled us. It was a fixed principle of our alliance with the other Powers, that we should not suffer them to go abroad without keeping our eyes upon them, in order that Europe might observe their machinations. This was a policy which none who regarded the tranquility of the world could venture to blame. If the hon. and learned gentleman supposed that the particular individual to whom he had alluded did nothing more than makes verses in Italy, he was greatly mistaken. He had gone on, in confederacy with others, to assist and promote the views of those who were resident in America. He (Lord C.) was not at all ashamed to say, that he should at all times adhere to that policy. With respect to the present situation of Europe, and the continuance of the peace which so happily existed, he thought that the house might look to the speech from the throne on that subject. The system of Europe was that of a very extensive armament; and how could it be useful or politic for her to confide in slumbers, and not to expect to be awakened some morning by circumstances which had so often invaded her peace? If any one could protect the world against the danger of being disturbed by reformists and revolutionists, they would be entitled to demand those reductions which the most sanguine admirers of economy could require. He assured the honourable and learned gentleman, that he wished to leave the conduct of other Powers entirely to their own judgment; but he believed that it was an advantageous circumstance for the liberties of Europe, that a British corps was mixed with the troops of the other nations: and, therefore, he should not concede that we had mixed ourselves improperly with them. With respect to Lord Cathcart and Lord Stewart, he did not mean to deny, that if those appointments had been made in full peace, that the honourable and learned gentleman's observations might have been made with great weight in that house. In regard to the noble lord, he (Lord C.) would not have it supposed that on this occasion he attached any particular consideration to him; but he thought, that in zeal & exertions the noble lord had rendered great services to the country; and he was not aware that any part of his conduct deserved the slightest censure. *Hear, hear.*] To come to another point, the character of Reynolds, he had never heard any thing which militated against him, except his having been engaged in a rebellion, for which he afterwards made sufficient atonement. He had never heard any thing against his moral character, except in as far as he had stated, which rendered him unfit to be employed in a colony, where the salary was only 200l. a year. Mr. Reynolds gave all his information to Government before he [Lord C.] came into office. He gave it to Mr. Pelham anterior to that period, and he [Lord C.] knew nothing of Mr. Reynolds till after he was held worthy of credit, not only by a jury but the House of Commons: but although the hon. gent. might think this was a man who ought to be disgraced, that was not the universal feeling of the world. Lord Chichester thought so well of him, that when the British army was in Portugal, he deemed him worthy of the office of postmaster-general. Mr. Reynolds, therefore, was not considered by Lord Chichester as a base character—he was not so considered by the corporation of Dublin. The guild of merchants so little concurred in the outcries against him, that they voted the freedom to him, as a man who had rendered considerable services to his country. It was upon the truth of his evidence that no less than fifty-three traitors pleaded guilty, and implored the mercy of the Crown; it was upon his information that that nest of traitors, that body of vipers, was brought to public justice. So far, then, Mr. Reynolds had assisted in the execution and administration of the laws; so far he had served his country, and to that extent his country owed him personal protection and security. With respect to Mr. Manners, he (Lord C.) knew nothing of him; but that he was recommended to be a proper person to be employed under Government, and was therefore invested with an office of 200l. a year at Massachusets. He did not know that Mr. Manners had been engaged in any literary work whatever. He left the appointment to Mr. Hamilton, who found Mr. Manners a well educated man, and perfectly qualified for the situation. The hon. and learned gentleman had placed his objections on the ground of seeing Mr. Manners brought before the Court of King's Bench in 1812. This was a transaction that occurred five years ago; but Mr. Manners, who was studying the law, was afterwards approved by the benchers of Lincoln's-inn, and, therefore, if he was fit to be a lawyer, he was fit to be a consul. (*a laugh.*) The benchers called upon the person who opposed Mr. Manners to deliver in his statement: he delivered it in, and after hearing both sides, they found no objection to Mr. Manners's character. As to Mr. Finnerty, he (Lord C.) once instituted a prosecution against him, but was totally ignorant that Mr. Manners had libelled him. The Chief Justice, however, thought the action brought by Mr. Finnerty a most improper one. The only other appointment was that of a gentleman at Genoa. Now, he had known that individual for a great many years; and a more respectable person did not exist on the face of the earth. The house had then been told that the Catholics enjoyed all the advantages which had before been so unnecessarily denied them; but he [Lord C.] could only say, that after the manner in which the hon. and learned gentleman had handled the subject, he, if he were a Catholic, should feel very little obliged to him. With respect to Ireland, he conceded that he was guilty of the inexpiable offence (as it would doubtless ever appear in the eyes of the honourable and learned gentleman) of having prevented the separation of that part of the empire & of having assisted the efforts of the loyal population of Ireland against the conspiracy of rebels & traitors; but he was satisfied that none who were acquainted with his disposition could accuse him of cruelty. (*hear, hear from the opposition benches*); and if cruelties and atrocities were perpetrated at that period (a fact which he did not deny), the blood which had been spilt was on the head of those who had encouraged and sanctioned that guilty and unnatural rebellion. At that eventful period the loyal were a persecuted party, and they struggled with such arms as nature and resentment gave them, to save themselves from attacks on their lives and property. It was not to be wondered that in the heat of self-defence and justly exhited anger they should be carried beyong the strict bounds of discretion or mercy, and in the heat of the struggle Government had no power to repress their loyal indignation. But it was most invidious and unmanly at this distance of time, when every individual who had then conducted himself ill might so long since have been brought to punishment if he deserved it, to stand up as the advocate of those whom Government, if it chose, might have consigned long since to the lash of the law. How could any man who had sat silent during the last 20 years now rise up and expatiate old facts which, if true, ought to have been, and would have been, long since the subject of impeachment. It was unmanly thus to countenance that spirit of calumny out of doors which had long prevailed on this subject, though without any just foundation. He felt he had been led into a subject too extensive for the house to follow him through, & complained that the hon. and learned gent. had, on the last day of the session, brought forward this motion, almost without notice, for the sake of entering a protest, as he called it, to rescue his honourable name from the disgrace he chose to attach to the proceedings of the house.

Mr. Brougham explained as to the case of Manners, who had been convicted of a gross and malicious libel; and whose constant custom it was to attack individuals, and proceed in his calumnies unless bought off.

Mr. Canning was unwilling to prolong the debate; but after that night's revival of charges, time after time brought forward, and as often denied and disclaimed—charges calculated to make an unfair impression, because now introduced with a pretence of candour—he would not consent that the address should go to that division which would consign it to the contempt of the house and of the country, without making a few observations. Every man who was at all acquainted with the honourable member who spoke last, must be surprised at his assertion of ignorance, whether the defendant in the cause to which he had referred were alive or dead; since his usual habit was to select objects of attack from the absent or the deceased. [*hear, hear.*] Fortunately for that hon. member, the individual whom he had last accused was no more, and a reply from him was impossible; but however convenient this species of hostility might be, it would at least be fairer and more generous in future to confine his animadversions to the living, if not to the present. He had entirely mistaken the plea put in by the noble Lord (Castlereagh); who, far from objecting to inquiry, had assiduously courted it; but he required, and had a right to require, that it should be distinctly brought forward: that he should be fairly, and with due notice, put upon his trial; and that his conduct in Ireland should not be mixed up with matters wholly irrelevant---with discussions upon foreign politics and cotton twist. (*hear, and laughter*). The great complaint of the noble lord was, that accusations which, if true, would not only render him unfit for his high station, but call for the vindictive animadversion of Parliament, were not produced after a regular notice, or in the middle of an active session, when debate and refutation were possible [to say nothing of the period of 20 years which had elapsed since the transaction], but were incidentally thrust forward for the very purpose that they might not be answered and disproved. And from what sources did they emanate? Had the hon. gent. ventured to reply to the demand, from whence he procured his affidavits—whether from a pardoned traitor, or a pilloried libeller? Those sources might be perfectly pure; but conforming to the received opinions of mankind, it might have been as well to state that they were such as to ordinary minds appeared suspicious, though to the mind of the hon. member they might be peculiarly acceptable,—to him, whatever calumnies he could promulgate on the authority of a traitor who had been pardoned, or a libeller who had the advantage of standing in the pillory, were no doubt peculiarly gratifying (*hear*). He ought, however, to have disclosed the channel through which he had procured them, in compassion to the poor, weak, miserable understandings of those who, not up to the times, still thought, as of old, that sources less exceptionable might have been discovered. Was this a period, he would ask, to go back to the history of Ireland—to rake up the dissensions that had once unhappily there prevailed? No doubt atrocities might be found, precedents of public treason and private violence might be dragged forward to match, if not to outgo the crimes of the present day; but every man who had the happiness and tranquility of his country at heart would rather wish that transactions so long past and so deeply lamented, should be buried in oblivion, or at least only be introduced with the solemnity of judicial inquiry. What was the situation of his noble friend compared with that of his un-named accusers? Men who had shared in repeated pardons, and hid their degraded heads under a general amnesty, now advanced to revile the individual to whom they owed their despicable lives: a pardoned traitor, a forgotten incendiary, a wretch who escaped the gallows, and screened himself in humble safety only, by the clemency of his noble friend, was now to be produced as the chief witness for his conviction. If the legislature had consented to bury in darkness the crimes of rebellion, was it too much to expect that rebels, after 20 years, should forgive the crime of having been forgiven? (*continued cheers.*) Personal delicacy had restrained the noble lord (more particularly with respect to one individual,) from stating his instrumentality, on the change of the Government from Lord Camden to Lord Cornwallis, in screening a libeller from the remnant of his merited punishment, and that to-night the house had witnessed the reward of his exertions. The occasion was not less remarkable. Would any man but the hon. member have supposed that the motion of which notice had been given could be converted into a vehicle for personal slander—accusations not merely against the Government, but against an individual who, had he not fortunately been able from recollection, to repel them, would have been consigned to the misconstruction of five months, to the oblequy of a whole recess, during which he might have been exposed to the hatred, contempt, and abhorrence of his countrymen?—who, had preparation been necessary, could have been prepared with an answer to these columnies, revived by the last speaker with such aggrevated acrimony? All things seemed to concur in condemning such a discussion---if no considerations of justice to the noble lord could weigh with the other side, was the conduct of Government of so little importance as to be debated collaterally, or were the matters so obvious as to require no previous notice! He admitted that a retrospect of the affairs of Ireland afforded a warning lesson, but not such as the hon. member had endeavoured to inculcate. Did it not show how warily the slightest indication of an approach to that state when men should be armed against man in civil contest, ought to be watched, and how promptly a Government ought to step forward with precautionary measures to ensure the public tranquillity? Had the subject been introduced at an earlier period of the session, it might have been useful as an inducement to Parliament to adopt measures more adequate to the suffocation of rebellion in its infancy. The address that night proposed was principally occupied with the great preparations of the session to check an incipient rebellion; but it was not a little singular, and probably not a little disappointing to the noble lord and the hon. bart. opposite, (Lord Cochrane and Sir F. Burdett) that one most important topic was omitted. Surely they must of all men deeply deplore that no allusion was made to the numerous petitions they had the honour if an honour it were) of presenting Parliament in favour of reform. If the address were to be recorded as a counterpart to the speech from the throne about to be delivered, at least it ought to be an impartial record: it was a proceeding quite new, and care ought to be taken if it were allowed that the precedent was a fair one, for never would unhappy deluded historians be more misled than he who should take the honourable gentleman's voluminous, ill-asserted, ill-composed, and worse written epitome of the important business of the session, as a true representation of what had been done by the house. All mention of the countless petitions for reform seemed carefully shunned. If he (Mr. C.) were called upon to say with what the session opened, and with what the house was occupied, week after week, day after day, and all day long, without respite or intermission, he should answer—petitions for reforms in Parliament; hundreds at a time had been poured through the door-way, and of all of them it might be truly said,

“ ———Facies non omnibus una,
“ Nec diversa tamen: qualem decet esse sororum.”

Exactly alike they most assuredly were not, but there was such a resemblance as well became sentient puppets in the country put in motion by the skilful master of the show in town; pulsations in the extremities ananswering with the utmost regularity to the beatings of the old heart in the centre. (*Hear, hear*). Yet all these seem to have been forgotten by the hon. member, when he took his Pisga sight of the session and its business, gazing at his land of promise; and God forbid that, as he viewed it, it should be a land of performance. Standing on his more lofty eminence, he had overlooked the mountain of petitions he and his friends had procured and presented, and he had offered nothing as a consolation to the grief and bitter disappointment of the noble lord and the hon. bart. Would the house consent to adopt an address so defective; a portrait in which the nose was left out? [*hear, hear, hear*]. The most important feature of the session was forgotten: an oblivion was thrown over the petitions, as if the framer of the address had been ashamed of their presence. How otherwise could this melancholy deficiency be accounted for? It was a mystery which even the sagacity of the hon. chief magistrate for the city of London could not solve. [*laughter.*] If he recollected rightly, Pope had these two lines:

“ Authors lose half the praise they would have got.”
“ Did but their readers know how much they blot.”

and they would well apply to the address upon the table. it was, indeed, a patched and piebald composition, such as had seldom before been seen. Judging from the erasures, the alterations, the blots and the blurs, it seemed to have been the work, not merely of many heads but hands; and it formed a singular illustration of the hon. mover's notions of political economy, that the division of labour is the true principle of multiplied employment. Having the old major at his elbow, it was singular that he should have divided the labour so unequally and unfairly assigning to his ancient friend the manufacture of 500 or perhaps 500,000 petitions for parliamentary reform, while he himself and all the rest of his able coadjutors had employed themselves upon an address, which at last was but a miserable specimen of composition and penmanship. In framing an address against ministers the principal object was to agree upon some point of crimination, but it was an old observation made by one of the former leaders against Ministers, that opposition should never venture to go from negative to affirmative. It would have been well if this rule had been observed with regard to the address before the house: the numerous penners of it should not have lanched into affirmations, because they implied the existence of ideas. When they came to the subject of Parliamentary reform, it was necessary for them to turn a sentence, so that all should be satisfied, and various and discordant must have been the opinions hazarded. First, the hon. bart, who went straight forward for annual Parliaments and universal suffrage—in short, just such as they existed in the time of Hugo the Great, conqueror of the Picts, who, while he built his wall with one hand, dealt out universal suffrage with the other—a true reformer of the good old school. [*Hear, and laughter.*] The hon. bart, however, was well read in history, and coming down to more modern times, he found that there were some anti-Hugonians, and universal suffrage becomes a matter of doubt, and he hesitates in deciding whether the much calumniated curfew was or was not the signal for a general election. Then came it to the turn of the more moderate reformers to give their opinion upon the sentence; they held annual Parliaments, annual disturbances, and universal suffrage general disorganization; and after them followed the hon. mover himself, to whom might be applied what was said of a conqueror of old—"That he never led any nation to battle whom he had not previously reduced to humiliation in the field." The hon. mover's ranks were therefore filled, as the houfe now plainly saw, by those those whose doctrines he had often scouted with more contempt and ridicule than it would be prudent for any other man to employ. The three classes of reformers, those who went to extremes, those who did not favour doctrines quite so extravagant, and those who though that voting ought to be commensurate with taxation, were all obliged to give way to his authority; he refused to admit the sentence which each party had blotted to his fancy, and that subject which had been the daily food of the session was entirely omitted. If, therefore, he (Mr. C.) had no other objection to the address, it would be sufficient for him to find that it excluded what he considered the proudest and most magnanimous proceeding of the house, viz. that whatever dangers might impend, whatever menaces might be employed, the house had stood firmly by the constitution, and had rejected petitions, which had for object its destruction. [*cheers.*] Notwithstanding many discouragements, he entertained a sanguine hope, that the country had now seen the worst, and that improvements, partly moral and partly physical, had already commenced. While he admitted that some part of the distresses of the country might originate in accidental causes, he could not shut his eyes, to the conviction, to which they had been long open, that the greater part of our calamities had arisen from circumstances over which man had no control; and though the designing had employed these difficulties, not to produce disaffection (for that he never would allow), but to excite despondency, yet that feeling was gradually subsiding: a bad harvest in one year had multiplied our difficulties; but the fair promise of the present warranted a sanguine hope that many of those difficulties would be removed. In the respect, therefore, the address was defective, and he could not vote in its favour unless the happy prospect before us were at least mentioned. It had not been always easy to discriminate between the cries of distress, the genuine voice of the people, and the clamours of rebelling: but the principal demands had been, retrenchment in the expenditure, abolition of sinecures, and the new modelling of the poor-laws. A fourth topic, to which by artifices undue importance had been given, was Parliamentary reform; and as it was not stated as a grievance in the address, as it was not hinted at from beginning to end, it was but fair to conclude that in the hon. mover's opinion the house had given that question all due consideration. The progress that had been made on the great subject of the poor laws, on which representations had been sent from all parts of the country, was most satisfactory, and yet had received no due attention in the proposed address. As to retrenchments in the various departments of the State, however low and close they might be pared, still some would be found to contend that it would have been right to have cut nearer, but he appealed to the house whether, even before the inquiries of the committee, Ministers had not shown every disposition to diminish the expenditure; and after the great question had been entered into in its details, they had evinced their prefect readiness to comply with whatever could reasonably be demanded. With regard to sinecures, had nothing been done to satisfy the claims of the people; and yet where was any mention made of them in the proposed address to the Throne! If it were to be adopted, what would the future historian say, after vainly turning over statutes and indexes, when he should find, that in the year 1817, a sagacious seer had lived who, in his retrospect at the end of the session; had omitted even to state that sinecures had been abolished. When he [Mr. C.] in former years, 1810 and 1811, voted in favour of the bill of an hon. member [Mr. Bankes], he thought that in the cry of the people there was more of clamour than of substance, but he had yielded to it because he held it expedient to get rid of this blot upon the political establishment; but it never would have received his support had not some power been given to the Crown of remunerating faithful services. He well remembered with what acclamations of thankfulness his vote was then received. The bill was considered the most important measure that ever passed the house; it was proclaimed with [illegible] sound; and old women went about imagining that if sinecures were once abolished, the sky would rain manna upon them. How striking was the contrast now; sinecures were abolished, even upon better terms than in the bill of 1813, yet the abolition was considered a matter of trifling importance; it was nothing—the giant dwindled into a pigmy, like some of the marvellous fables of that work which, so infantine still was his mind, he considered second only to the classics—' the Arabian Night's Entertainments." The rise of t[illegible] funds had been urged as an ill omen. He contended [illegible] was the reverse. The hon. bart. had recourse to a poet for the signs of the times: he would quote a poet of our own time—

“ Good men look sad, while ruffians dance and sing.”

This was the case in January. What was it in July, and what was the cause of the contrast? He was ready to declare in the face of his constituents, that it was those measures which were essential to our security, and contributed to the salvation of the constitution.

Mr. Brougham thought the speech of the right honourable gentleman most excellent, most admirable, most witty, most humorous, and felt very grateful for so much entertainment when so much exhausted. It was an act of great self-denial to blame him for omitting Parliamentary reform, since the omission had afforded an opportunity for the able and eloquent speech which he had prepared for the hon. bart.'s motion. The insertion, however, might have served the same purpose. It was ungrateful in him to have treated itinerant vehicles of eloquence with ridicule. The attack upon his opinions as revolutionary was strange, for he had always been against every violent change, and advocated a gradual restoration; but he was not frightened at every thing in the shape of improvement, nor did he expect that time would repair what time had injured. He had been accused of being always on the side of the Buonaparte family, and against those who had pulled them down. He was slightly acquainted with but two of *that* family, and he had in that house and elsewhere uniformly recommended the most vigorous measures to put down the tyranny of Napoleon, as inconsistent with the liberties of Europe. He had seconded the proposal for better securing the person of Buonaparte as a most dangerous individual. The noble lord and right hon. gent. had left the charges as to the atrocities in Ireland unanswered. He was compelled to exclaim, *O miserium hominum conditionem!* when he saw into whose hands our liberties were thrown.

Mr. Canning explained.

The question was then put, and negatived without a division.

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